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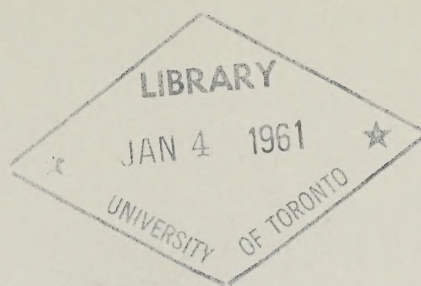
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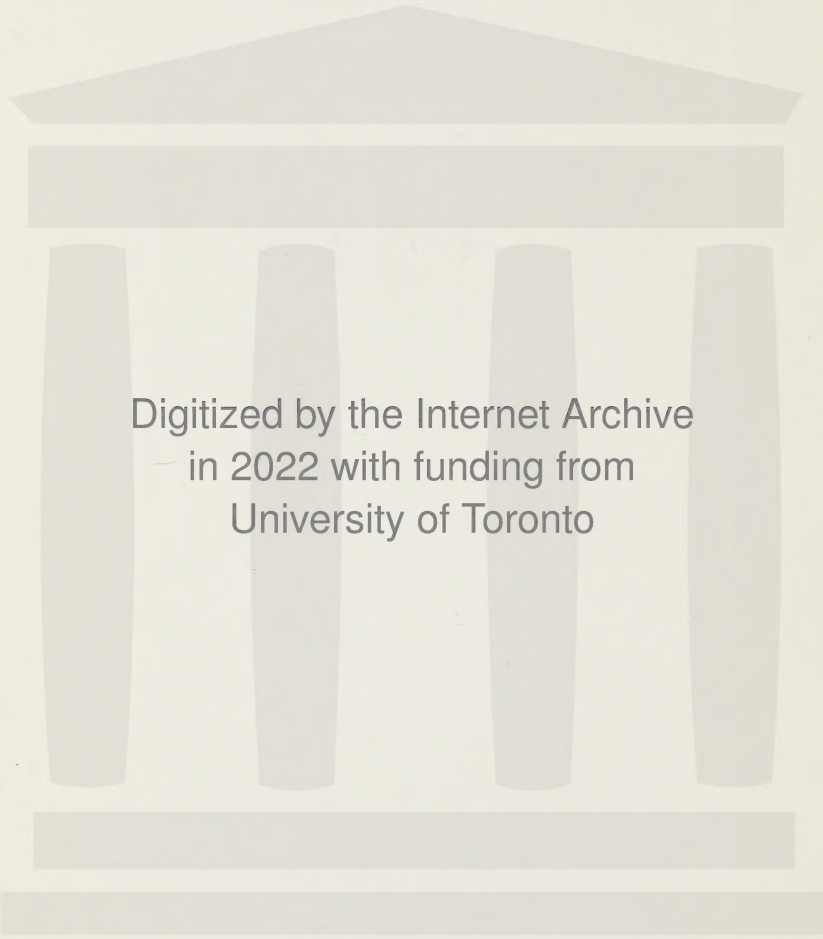
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ANNUAL REPORT

Department of
Citizenship and
Immigration

Fiscal year ended March 31, 1960



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CANADA

Report of the
DEPARTMENT
of
CITIZENSHIP
and
IMMIGRATION
1959/60

Roger Duhamel, M.S.R.C.
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CANADA

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DEPARTMENT
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*To His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN L. FAIRCLOUGH,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

MARCH 31, 1960

*The Honourable Ellen L. Fairclough, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa.*

MADAM:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Reports of the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1959, and those of the Canadian Citizenship and Indian Affairs Branches for the fiscal year 1959-60.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. DAVIDSON,
Deputy Minister.

MARCH 31, 1960

Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration 1959-1960

In addition to its customary assistance to voluntary organizations in the field of citizenship, the Canadian Citizenship Branch intensified its liaison and promotional work among newcomers, concentrating its efforts on language instruction and on integration at the neighbourhood level.

The national enrolment in language classes was close to 50,000, only slightly below previous levels. Fifty-six thousand, nine hundred and eighty-one booklets in the Canadian Citizenship series were distributed to immigrants and to study groups.

A national program with Home-and-School and Parent-Teacher associations was initiated to interpret the educational problems of immigrant children to Canadians and to encourage immigrant participation in community organizations. Significant progress was made in drawing immigrants into the membership of community organizations.

A revised edition of "Notes on the Canadian Family Tree" was published as well as a special report on the language problems of Indians on reserves.

The number of persons acquiring Canadian citizenship declined from 84,183 in 1958 to 71,280 in 1959. The past year's figure was, however, 50 per cent higher than the yearly average of 35,000 between 1947 and 1958. Three-fifths of the persons naturalized during 1959 resided in Ontario.

One of the highlights of 1959 was the initiation of World Refugee Year, a humanitarian undertaking in which Canada participated. While the movement of sponsored close relatives continued relatively unchanged, overall immigration declined from 124,851 in 1958 to 106,928 in 1959. Some 7,000 students were admitted to Canada during the year—a 37% increase over the numbers admitted in 1958.

During 1959 the Placement and Settlement Section assisted 26,909 newcomers to find employment in business and industry and 2,405 in agriculture. A greater number of immigrants were established in business, trades and service enterprises and in agriculture than in any previous year.

During the year 346 ports of entry were operative in Canada and 31 immigration offices abroad.

A Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons, appointed in the spring of 1959 to examine the Indian Act and to investigate and report upon Indian administration, sat until June. In March, 1960, a similar Committee was appointed to continue the examination.

Throughout the year 137 elections were held under the provisions of the Indian Act. Sixty-six women councillors and seven women chiefs hold office under the elective system while eight women hold office under band custom.

The urban placement programme continued to expand, new appointments being made to the Maritimes and Saskatchewan regions.

More money was spent in 1959 for the construction and repair of Indian houses than in any previous year. A record 1,465 houses were completed during the year and 47 per cent of the total cost was provided by Indians personally or from their band funds.

Indian pupils at school totalled 40,637 in 1959, an increase of 1,801 over the previous year. Integrated education gained momentum. For the first time, too, the number of Indian adults in classes of various kinds exceeded one thousand.

Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1959-60

—	Revenue	Expenditure	Total Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.....	10.00	728,034.96	
	10.00		728,034.96
CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH.....	330,622.15	502,847.37	
	330,622.15		502,847.37
CITIZENSHIP BRANCH.....	914.72	884,377.47	
	914.72		884,377.47
MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS			
Grants to Organizations as detailed in the Estimates....		40,000.00	
			40,000.00
IMMIGRATION BRANCH			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....		1,168,513.10	
Field and Inspectional Service Canada.....		6,694,517.58	
Field and Inspectional Service Abroad.....		2,130,206.14	
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....		1,673,638.55	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.....		18,395.00	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	502,766.23		
	502,766.23		11,685,270.37
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH			
Branch Administration.....		634,028.32	
Indian Agencies.....	192,935.09	4,943,802.60	
Reserves and Trusts.....	14,745.65	364,363.33	
Welfare of Indians.....	121,998.71	8,908,817.95	
Economic Development of Indians.....	26,234.65	905,639.15	
Indian Education.....	363,618.55	24,908,023.12	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items (Annuities, Pensions, etc.).....		451,518.07	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	11,435.76		
	730,968.41		41,116,192.54
Totals for Department.....	1,565,281.51		54,916,722.71

Canadian Citizenship Branch

Jean Boucher, Director

Integration of Newcomers

Reduced immigration in 1959 enabled the Citizenship Branch to shift its attention from problems of reception of newcomers to those of social adjustment. Efforts were concentrated on language instruction and on integration at the neighbourhood level.

Intensified liaison and promotional work with school authorities and among the immigrant population kept the national enrolment in language classes at close to 50,000, only slightly below previous levels. Teaching costs and free textbook distribution for beginners decreased by less than 3.5%. At the same time, greater attention was paid to special needs, such as continued instruction throughout the summer, day courses for housewives, shift-workers and hospital patients, and programs for immigrants awaiting placement. A gratifying measure of co-operation was secured from educational authorities in most of the metropolitan centres. To encourage newcomers to attend language classes, a series of leaflets in Dutch, Danish, German, Greek, Italian and Portuguese were printed and distributed through the co-operation of the National Employment Service, Immigration offices, ethnic organizations, labour unions and Branch channels. The Branch also assisted five regional weekend courses for teachers of immigrants and co-operated with the University of Alberta in the establishment of a six-week summer course for teachers of English to newcomers. The goal envisaged is a core of skilled teachers and supervisors who will ensure that the teaching of English or French to immigrants is conducted by the most efficient methods.

At the neighborhood level, the Branch redoubled its efforts to bring about early acceptance and integration of newcomers. With the help of a special film, produced in several languages, a national program with Home-and-School and Parent-Teacher associations was initiated to interpret the educational problems of immigrant children to Canadians, and to encourage immigrant participation in community organizations and projects. Significant progress was made in drawing immigrants into the membership of community centres, Scouts and Guides' organizations, Women's Institutes, Credit Unions and Junior Chambers of Commerce, and in securing immigrant representation on boards of Community agencies.

The Branch provided financial assistance to a conference on immigrant integration, held in Toronto by the Social Planning Council, and to two research studies on immigrant adjustment. A grant was made to the Canadian Citizenship Council for the production of the French edition of "New Roots in Canadian Soil", a handbook on immigrant integration intended for the use of community organizations. The Branch assisted local radio, television and press representatives in the production of feature series on the lives and contributions of immigrants.

Citizenship Promotion

The Branch continued to assist local committees and councils in co-ordinating the work of voluntary organizations in the field of citizenship. During the year, the Branch contributed financially and lent the services of its officers to three annual conferences on group relations and community organizations. These conferences were the Banff Workshop on Inter-group Relations, conducted by the

University of Alberta and the National Council of Christians and Jews; the Fort Qu'Appelle Institute of Human Relations, conducted by the Saskatchewan Department of Education, and the bilingual Laquemac Seminar on Community Programs conducted by MacDonald College and Laval University.

Financial assistance was extended to a three-day intercultural workshop held in Shediac, N.B., sponsored by the New Brunswick Home and School Federation, and to rural leadership workshops in New Brunswick and Manitoba. The Branch assisted citizenship councils in several areas, including the Ottawa Council, which held a conference on citizenship activities and needs and the Montreal Council, which held a two-day seminar on citizenship. A series of workshops for citizenship conveners of the Women's Institute was conducted in Alberta. Financial assistance was provided to the Canadian Association for Adult Education for the preparation of two training courses in citizenship education: one concerned with the revision of social concepts resulting from the rapid changes occurring in rural life, and the other intended mainly for adult night schools, where the need for such a course has been evident for some time.

A staff member was appointed to the Public Affairs Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and served as a consultant on the Public Relations Committee of the Y.M.C.A. The Branch was represented at, and helped to finance, the first national meeting of the Directors of High School Seminars of the United Nations Association of Canada. The Branch participated in an adult education workshop for municipal employees conducted by the Canadian Catholic Confederation of Labor, in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University of Montreal. Consultant service was given to the Committee of the British Columbia Parent-Teacher Associations on Community Influences, while materials were made available to all local district commissioners of the Girl Guides in British Columbia.

The Branch has been closely associated with advance plans for Canada's centenary, both among voluntary agencies and at the government level. A small grant was provided to the Canadian Citizenship Council for the production of a report on the conference "Planning Ahead for Canada's Centenary", and staff members are active on all four government committees responsible for centennial planning.

A considerable amount of information and material on Citizenship was supplied on request to individuals and organizations. A total of 56,981 booklets in the Canadian Citizenship series were distributed to immigrants and to study groups. The Branch periodical *Citizen* (Citoyen), which is published five times a year as a program aid for the officers of voluntary organizations engaged in citizenship activities, was made available to the general public by the Queen's Printer through the sale of subscriptions.

Throughout World Refugee Year, the liaison officers of the Branch contributed their services to the organization and activities of committees both at the national and local levels.

Ethnic Groups—Organizations and Activities

The Branch continued to accumulate information concerning the history, activities and organizations of the various ethnic groups in Canada, and to assemble documentation on the aims, activities and structure of English and French-speaking voluntary organizations.

A revised edition of "Notes on the Canadian Family Tree", which consists of a series of monographs on several ethnic groups in Canada, was completed and is now on sale through the Queen's Printer.

As the final phase of a three-year project, assistance was given to the Negro Community Centre in Montreal for its inter-racial citizenship project, an educational program on community co-operation which included an integration

program for West Indian domestics. The Branch continued its financial aid to the survey which is being carried out by the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University on the adjustment of colored people in Nova Scotia.

To keep the Department and other government agencies informed on the opinions of the various non-English and non-French ethnic groups, the Branch continued to read over 160 newspapers and periodicals published in Canada in 27 languages. The Branch assisted the Canada Ethnic Press Federation in holding its second annual conference. The program of advertising in the ethnic press, stressing the importance of language classes, and dealing with other citizenship themes was continued.

Indians

The Branch assisted the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada. Financial assistance was also given to an anthropologist for a study of policies of integration of agencies responsible for Canadian Indians. The Referral and Friendship Centre for Indians entering Winnipeg began operations during the year with financial and staff assistance from the Branch. The Centre provided a counselling service, opportunities for social gatherings, and assistance in obtaining employment. The Centre has attracted widespread attention and members of the Branch have been working actively with interested bodies in several other centres.

A grant was made to the Winnipeg Welfare Council to defray travelling expenses of Indian delegates to the sixth annual Manitoba Conference on Indians and Metis. In Vancouver, the Branch co-operated closely with the Community Chest Council in the planning of a survey of Indian Welfare Services.

A special report on the language problems of Indians on reserves was prepared by the Branch linguistic consultant, with the co-operation of the Indian Affairs Branch.

Carillon

In addition to the regular series of weekly recitals on the Peace Tower Carillon, special recitals were given on Citizenship Day, the Queen's Birthday, Anzac Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, Christmas Eve, Christmas and New Year's Day. Other special programs were played in honor of the visits of Queen Elizabeth II and the President of Mexico, also on the birth of Prince Andrew, the anniversary of the United Nations, the opening of Parliament and the appointment of Governor-General Vanier.

Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

J. E. Duggan, Registrar

During 1959, a total of 71,280 persons acquired Canadian citizenship and were granted certificates of citizenship. The number of persons acquiring Canadian citizenship declined from 84,183 in 1958. Despite this decline the number of persons granted citizenship in 1959 is 50 per cent higher than the yearly average of 35,000, from 1947 to 1958 inclusive. A further 43,965 Canadian citizens obtained certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship.

In April, 1959, the Branch established a Court of Canadian citizenship at Hamilton. This brings the number of Courts operated by the Branch to three, the other two having been in operation at Toronto and Montreal since 1955. During 1959, the three Courts processed a total of 48,430 citizenship applications under all Sections of the Act, and brought in a total revenue of \$252,290.

Characteristics of Persons Granted Certificates of Canadian Citizenship in 1959

In 1959, certificates of Canadian citizenship were granted to 71,280* persons. This was 16 per cent less than the 84,183 certificates granted in 1958 and 25 per cent less than the 95,462 granted in 1957. In 1956, certificates were obtained by 55,404 persons. Three-fifths (60 per cent) of the persons naturalized in 1959 resided in Ontario, while only 55 per cent of those naturalized in 1958 resided in that province. Quebec's representation decreased to 14 per cent in 1959 from 16 per cent in 1958 and 19 per cent in 1957. British Columbia had 10 per cent in 1959, 11 per cent in 1958. The Prairies had 15 per cent in 1959, 16 per cent in 1958, and 11 per cent in 1957. The Atlantic Provinces consistently have contributed one per cent.

Only 17.2 per cent of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1959 lived in rural areas.

Males accounted for 57 per cent of all persons granted certificates of citizenship during 1959.

The age group 25-64 accounted for 50,396 or 71 per cent of the persons granted Canadian citizenship during 1959.

Of the 40,699 males naturalized in 1959, 23,933 or 59 per cent were married. The wives of 2,815 or 12 per cent were Canadian citizens by birth, and the wives of 987 or 4 per cent had been naturalized previously. In the case of 11,465 married males, or 48 per cent, both husband and wife were naturalized at the same time, while 8,666, or 36 per cent had wives who owed allegiance to a country other than Canada. There were 20,943 married women among the persons naturalized in 1959. The husbands of 1,480, or 7 per cent were Canadian citizens by birth; the husbands of 6,184, or 30 per cent, had been naturalized previously; while the husbands of 1,814, or 9 per cent, still owed allegiance to other countries. The higher percentage (36) of married men with spouses not owing allegiance to Canada as compared to the 9 per cent of married women whose husbands were not Canadian citizens, is due to the fact that a considerable number of wives immigrated to Canada after their husbands and some were not resident in

* Not including Canadian citizens applying for a certificate.

Canada at the date of the husband's application for citizenship, and thus had not established residence requirements for citizenship. Among the former citizens of China granted Canadian citizenship in 1959, 86 per cent had wives who were not Canadian citizens, as had 71 per cent of the former citizens of Italy, and 64 per cent of former citizens of Greece.

Almost 19 per cent or 13,387 of the 71,280 persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1959 had formerly been citizens of Germany, and 11,484 or 16 per cent had been citizens of Italy. Almost 15 per cent of persons naturalized in 1959, or 10,395, were former citizens of the Netherlands. Citizenship certificates granted to persons who were formerly citizens of British Commonwealth countries fell to 9,571 in 1959. Canadian citizenship was granted to 4,678 citizens of Poland. Naturalization of citizens of Russia fell to 3,215 and for citizens of the former Baltic countries—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, to 2,497. Fewer former citizens of China were naturalized in 1959—1318. There was an increase in the number of persons who gave Austria as last citizenship,—2,015 in 1959. (For this report the country of birth data have been used in assigning the former citizenship of persons who declared themselves stateless at the time of applying for Canadian citizenship, since it is likely that in a large majority of cases country of birth and former country of allegiance would correspond.)

In 1959, of the 71,280 persons naturalized, 67,801 or 95 per cent had immigrated to Canada since 1946. Just over 2 per cent of the persons becoming Canadian citizens in 1959 had arrived in Canada in the period 1921-1930. Only 1 per cent of the persons naturalized in 1959 had immigrated to Canada in the period 1931 to 1945.

About 82 per cent of males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1959 (33,371 out of 40,699) were in the Canadian labour force; 11 per cent were children under working age; while others with "not stated" classification were probably students, although not so reported.

Among females naturalized in 1959, almost 54 per cent were homemakers, while 13 per cent were children under 14 years of age. Only 28 per cent (8,414) were in the Canadian labour force. There were 796 professional workers among the women who received Canadian citizenship in 1959.

Table 1
Citizenship Registration for the First Thirteen Years Under Present Act

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
CERTIFICATES PREPARED													
<i>Issued</i>													
to citizens by birth.....	2,753	1,815	1,794	1,697	1,771	2,630	2,078	1,439	1,562	1,206	1,258	1,318	1,196
to citizens by naturalization.....	6,722	5,687	4,735	3,950	3,643	3,420	3,826	3,396	2,873	2,147	2,515	3,118	2,194
to citizens by marriage...	841	1,576	1,279	1,257	1,317	1,495	1,339	888	540	437	466	673	552
to citizens by domicile...	3,533	2,069	1,585	1,857	1,647	2,208	1,806	1,611	1,337	1,243	1,312	1,527	1,101
to remove doubt.....	23	42	15	11	6	4	16	5	6	8	8	5	12
as replacements.....								92	943	1,078	1,312	1,563	1,529
as miniatures.....								150	7,402	18,450	39,582	41,173	37,395
TOTALS.....	13,872	11,189	9,408	8,772	8,384	9,757	9,065	7,581	14,663	24,569	46,453	49,377	43,979
<i>Granted</i>													
to British adults.....	12	81	325	431	883	2,101	3,446	3,568	3,770	5,812	8,650	10,234	9,583
adults.....	12	81	325	431	841	1,951	3,119	3,106	3,252	5,023	7,266	8,501	7,793
minors.....					40	144	317	449	502	769	1,351	1,693	1,748
adopted or legitimated.....					2	6	10	13	16	20	33	40	42
to others.....	6,306	13,413	11,271	10,206	11,670	8,648	10,082	15,977	54,945	49,590	86,812	73,949	61,685
adults.....	6,000	12,568	10,766	8,931	9,359	6,265	8,271	13,755	48,188	42,028	73,571	58,905	49,061
minors.....	306	845	505	698	1,066	1,507	991	1,537	6,193	7,094	12,561	14,188	11,884
adopted or legitimated.....				7	12	21	17	18	44	68	222	272	321
lost Canadian status.....				570	1,233	855	803	667	520	400	458	584	419
TOTALS.....	6,318	13,494	11,596	10,637	12,533	10,749	13,528	19,545	58,715	*55,402	95,462	84,183	*71,268
GRAND TOTALS.....	20,190	24,683	21,004	19,409	20,937	20,506	22,593	27,126	73,378	79,971	141,915	133,560	115,247
MISCELLANEOUS													
<i>Resumption and retention</i>													
Resumption.....				3	49	76	44	6	12	1	11	18	15
Retention.....		7	4	28	91	143	141	314	92	116	152	120	80
Registration of births abroad.....	229	683	729	956	1,261	1,563	2,402	2,675	4,128	3,868	4,422	5,321	5,037
Extensions Section 18 (3).....											65	30	80
<i>Application under the Citizenship Act</i>													
Applications through Courts.....	12,119	11,780	9,736	9,101	7,865	8,094	14,410	32,246	38,497	38,419	72,297	55,682	49,754
Declaration of intention..	10,272	7,844	10,448	9,059	8,653	13,323	24,757	15,941	1,840	1,176	751	629	507
Other applications.....											78,209	65,918	67,394
<i>Loss</i>													
Alienation.....	451	223	279	181	137	206	575	105	211	23	17	27	204
Renunciation.....		2					1	1	2	1			
Revocation.....	241	309	262	173	92	138	70	135	44	42	3	7	5

¹Discrepancy between this table and tables 2 and 3 is due to different methods of recording used by the Branch and by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 2

**Distribution by Province of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship,
Calendar Years 1958 and 1959**

Residence	Granted Canadian Citizenship 1958		Granted Canadian Citizenship 1959	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Newfoundland.....	131	0.2	93	0.1
Prince Edward Island.....	78	0.1	44	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	587	0.7	485	0.7
New Brunswick.....	249	0.3	230	0.3
Quebec.....	13,424	15.9	9,787	13.7
Ontario.....	46,392	55.1	42,689	59.9
Manitoba.....	3,375	4.0	2,560	3.6
Saskatchewan.....	1,698	2.0	1,403	2.0
Alberta.....	8,371	9.9	6,458	9.1
British Columbia.....	9,483	11.3	7,194	10.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	236	0.3	157	0.2
Abroad.....	159	0.2	180	0.2
TOTAL.....	84,183	100.0	71,280	100.0

Table 3

**Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Residence and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1959**

Province of Residence	Total	Period of Immigration									Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1959	
RURAL											
Newfoundland.....	36			1			1	4	29	1	
Prince Edward Island.....	27							9	18		
Nova Scotia.....	166				2		1	33	121	7	1
New Brunswick.....	100				2			16	75	5	
Quebec.....	651	9	1	19		1	2	94	514	11	
Ontario.....	7,036	25	23	95	13	57	4	1,652	5,173	88	6
Manitoba.....	378	32	11	38	3	13		65	205	10	1
Saskatchewan.....	486	24	11	51	5	17		98	256	16	8
Alberta.....	1,347	118	42	180	22	54	2	266	626	14	23
British Columbia.....	1,877	28	10	47	6	17	5	376	1,363	21	4
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	90	1	1	2	1	2		6	74	3	
TOTALS.....	12,194	239	99	433	54	161	16	2,519	8,454	176	43
URBAN											
Newfoundland.....	57			1				7	37	12	
Prince Edward Island.....	17			1				4	12		
Nova Scotia.....	319	7	1	3	1	1	7	51	234	13	1
New Brunswick.....	130	3	2	2		2	2	20	90	8	1
Quebec.....	9,136	85	44	148	26	29	22	1,097	7,362	306	17
Ontario.....	35,653	212	94	359	57	111	61	4,840	28,444	1,458	17
Manitoba.....	2,182	47	14	66	7	13	2	489	1,499	34	11
Saskatchewan.....	917	34	12	21	6	11	1	145	645	38	4
Alberta.....	5,111	193	46	205	24	52	10	798	3,677	88	18
British Columbia.....	5,317	117	32	84	9	22	20	834	3,918	268	13
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	67			2		1		1	63		
TOTALS.....	58,906	698	245	892	130	242	125	8,286	45,981	2,225	82
TOTALS											
Newfoundland.....	93			2			1	11	66	13	
Prince Edward Island.....	44			1				13	30		
Nova Scotia.....	485	8	1	3	3	1	8	84	355	20	2
New Brunswick.....	230	4	2	2	2	2	3	36	165	13	1
Quebec.....	9,787	94	45	167	26	30	24	1,191	7,876	317	17
Ontario.....	42,689	237	117	454	70	168	65	6,392	33,617	1,546	23
Manitoba.....	2,560	79	25	104	10	26	2	554	1,704	44	12
Saskatchewan.....	1,403	58	23	72	11	28	1	243	901	54	12
Alberta.....	6,458	311	88	385	46	106	12	1,064	4,303	102	41
British Columbia.....	7,194	145	42	131	15	39	25	1,210	5,281	289	17
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	157	1	1	4	1	3		7	137	3	
Residing outside Canada.....	180	1				1		29	112	19	18
GRAND TOTALS.....	71,280	938	344	1,325	184	404	141	10,834	54,547	2,420	143

¹Females who had lost Canadian citizenship through marriage are shown in this column.

Table 4

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship,
Calendar Years 1958 and 1959*

Country of Former Citizenship	1958		1959	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albania.....	26	.03	20	.03
Argentina.....	22	.03	32	.04
Austria.....	1,941	2.31	2,015	2.83
Baltic countries.....	3,871	4.60	2,497	3.50
Estonia.....	1,435	1.71	926	1.30
Latvia.....	1,482	1.76	983	1.38
Lithuania.....	954	1.13	588	.82
Belgium.....	924	1.10	776	1.09
Brazil.....	20	.02	11	.02
British Commonwealth.....	10,235	12.16	9,571	13.43
Bulgaria.....	96	.11	51	.07
China.....	2,058	2.44	1,318	1.85
Cuba.....	8	.01	12	.02
Czechoslovakia.....	1,327	1.58	682	.96
Denmark.....	1,237	1.47	856	1.20
Egypt.....	51	.06	25	.03
Finland.....	1,035	1.23	881	1.24
France.....	1,441	1.71	1,069	1.50
Germany.....	13,556	16.11	13,387	18.78
Greece.....	1,318	1.57	1,349	1.89
Hungary.....	1,651	1.96	971	1.36
Iceland.....	11	.01	11	.02
Iran.....	19	.02	9	.01
Iraq.....	37	.04	25	.04
Ireland (republic of).....	27	.03	35	.05
Israel.....	1,314	1.56	631	.89
Italy.....	11,217	13.32	11,484	16.11
Japan.....	127	.15	120	.17
Lebanon.....	139	.17	125	.18
Luxembourg.....	34	.04	10	.01
Mexico.....	16	.02	19	.03
Netherlands.....	11,102	13.19	10,395	14.58
Norway.....	496	.59	368	.52
Palestine.....	11	.01	2	.....
Poland.....	8,006	9.51	4,678	6.56
Portugal.....	62	.07	158	.22
Roumania.....	977	1.16	615	.86
Spain.....	135	.16	86	.12
Sweden.....	237	.28	167	.23
Switzerland.....	638	.76	534	.75
Syria.....	22	.03	19	.03
Turkey.....	30	.04	27	.04
United States.....	1,356	1.61	1,165	1.63
U.S.S.R.....	5,076	6.03	3,215	4.51
Venezuela.....	11	.01	10	.01
Yugoslavia.....	2,199	2.61	1,806	2.53
Other Asian.....	11	.01	5	.01
Other European.....	1	.....	1	.....
Other.....	55	.07	37	.05
TOTAL.....	84,183	100.0	71,280	100.0

Table 5

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year, 1959

Country of Former Citizenship	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1959	
Albania.....	20							1	19		
Argentina.....	32							30			
Austria.....	2,015	41	7	25	2		1	69	1,834	29	5
Belgium.....	776	17	6	14	2	7		137	578	14	1
Bolivia.....	1						1				
Brazil.....	11							3	5	3	
British Commonwealth.....	9,571	21	6	18	4	29	60	2,704	6,510	216	3
Bulgaria.....	51	3						4	42	2	
China.....	1,318	203	24	1		1		39	584	459	7
Colombia.....	2								1	1	
Cuba.....	12							6	5	1	
Czechoslovakia.....	682	1	3	85	18	52		128	386	8	1
Denmark.....	856	8	7	52	1		2	70	703	9	4
Dominican Republic.....	3								3		
Egypt.....	25								21	4	
El Salvador.....	1							1			
Estonia.....	926	1		1			1	347	574	2	
Finland.....	881	5	27	110	2	4		37	683	8	5
France.....	1,069	19	4	2	1	3	1	93	919	25	2
Germany.....	13,387	20	13	80	12	15	1	646	12,337	252	11
Greece.....	1,349	5	1	6	1	2	2	87	1,173	69	3
Guatemala.....	3							1	1	1	
Haiti.....	9							2	5	1	1
Honduras (Republic).....	1								1		
Hungary.....	971	3	9	81	14	18		137	644	63	2
Iceland.....	11	1						4	5		1
Indo-China.....	1								1		
Iran.....	9										1
Iraq.....	25							2	22	1	
Ireland.....	35							4	30	1	
Israel.....	631							5	599	27	
Italy.....	11,484	21	18	21	4	6		810	9,809	785	10
Japan.....	120	32	13	21	11	5			14	18	6
Jordan.....	3								2		
Latvia.....	983		1	2				328	646	6	
Lebanon.....	125	1				1		3	115	5	
Liechtenstein.....	1								1		
Lithuania.....	588	2	2	19	1	1		303	256	4	
Luxembourg.....	10								8	2	
Mexico.....	19							1	15	3	
Morocco.....	7								3	4	
Netherlands.....	10,395	6	9	16		9	1	1,537	8,761	52	4
Nicaragua.....	1								1		
Norway.....	368	18	13	63	1		2	35	224	3	9
Palestine.....	2								2		
Panama.....	3	1							1	1	
Paraguay.....	3								3		
Peru.....	1					1					
Philippines.....	1									1	
Poland.....	4,678	51	33	277	24	79	7	1,704	2,402	80	21
Portugal.....	158								147	11	
Roumania.....	615	23	4	28	3	8		108	422	13	6
Spain.....	86	3							79	4	
Sweden.....	167	15	7	26	1		2	22	86	2	6
Switzerland.....	534	5	14	23		7		44	424	15	2
Syria.....	19							3	14	2	
Turkey.....	27	1	2					4	20		
Ukraine.....	2,615	53	32	151	13	66		900	1,376	17	7
Uruguay.....	2							1	1		
U.S.A.....	1,165	312	66	121	62	59	59	143	236	86	21
U.S.S.R.....	600	44	21	34	1	5		194	298	1	2
Venezuela.....	10								6	4	
Yugoslavia.....	1,806	2	2	48	6	24	1	165	1,452	104	2
TOTALS.....	71,280	938	344	1,325	184	404	141	10,834	54,547	2,420	143

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage, and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of The Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 6

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Age, and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1959*

Sex and Age	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1959	
MALES											
0- 4.....	58								14	44	
5- 9.....	1,688							23	1,511	154	
10-14.....	3,052							554	2,266	232	
15-19.....	2,297						13	431	1,665	188	
20-24.....	3,621					29	13	493	3,018	68	
25-29.....	6,468			5	10	35	5	420	5,986	7	
30-34.....	7,018		1	42	13	34	7	742	6,175	4	
35-39.....	5,792	3	19	39	14	21	11	1,013	4,667	5	
40-44.....	3,324	19	16	28	5	10	14	686	2,542	4	
45-49.....	2,923	39	28	63	13	17	9	599	2,156	4	
50-54.....	1,853	67	23	157	5	14	8	382	1,197		
55-59.....	1,180	103	47	230	7	15	10	211	553	4	
60-64.....	738	125	41	116	3	9	3	133	304	4	
65-69.....	428	166	19	61	6	3	2	57	109	4	1
70-74.....	176	82	4	13	2	1	2	28	40	3	1
75 and over.....	78	35	1	6		1		17	18		
TOTALS.....	40,699	639	199	760	78	189	97	5,789	32,221	725	2
FEMALES											
0- 4.....	44								9	34	1
5- 9.....	1,513							37	1,336	140	
10-14.....	2,686							526	1,992	168	
15-19.....	1,986					1	5	454	1,383	143	
20-24.....	2,648					22	11	475	1,759	381	
25-29.....	3,964			1	5	20	2	332	3,318	286	
30-34.....	4,947			31	15	30		717	3,976	172	6
35-39.....	4,349	2	12	44	5	16	4	815	3,316	117	18
40-44.....	2,289	8	7	17	5	13	2	437	1,699	65	36
45-49.....	2,107	21	11	69	12	21	5	385	1,484	65	34
50-54.....	1,688	56	31	170	16	31	4	326	993	43	18
55-59.....	1,100	68	39	121	25	38	5	231	527	34	12
60-64.....	651	60	16	72	11	17	3	147	293	22	10
65-69.....	389	58	17	31	7	5	2	94	157	13	5
70-74.....	139	15	8	7	3	1		38	56	10	1
75 and over.....	81	11	4	2	2		1	31	28	2	
TOTALS.....	30,581	299	145	565	106	215	44	5,045	22,326	1,695	141
GRAND TOTALS.....	71,280	938	344	1,325	184	404	141	10,834	54,547	2,420	143

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage, and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of The Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 7

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1959

Sex and Marital Status	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1959	
MALES											
Single.....	16,212	65	40	135	19	61	33	2,122	13,042	695	.....
Under 15.....	4,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577	3,791	430	.....
15 years and over.....	11,414	65	40	135	19	61	33	1,545	9,251	265	.....
Married.....	23,933	482	140	583	59	124	59	3,595	18,864	25	2
Widowed.....	326	86	15	36	.....	4	2	49	132	2	.....
Divorced.....	228	6	4	6	.....	.....	3	23	183	3	.....
TOTALS.....	40,699	639	199	760	78	189	97	5,789	32,221	725	2
FEMALES											
Single.....	8,378	24	15	35	4	33	15	1,416	6,352	481	3
Under 15.....	4,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	3,337	342	1
15 years and over.....	4,135	24	15	35	4	33	15	853	3,015	139	2
Married.....	20,943	180	103	456	92	170	26	3,351	15,235	1,200	130
Widowed.....	982	90	24	69	9	9	3	242	518	11	7
Divorced.....	278	5	3	5	1	3	.....	36	221	3	1
TOTALS.....	30,581	299	145	565	106	215	44	5,045	22,326	1,695	141
BOTH SEXES											
Single.....	24,590	89	55	170	23	94	48	3,538	19,394	1,176	3
Under 15.....	9,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140	7,128	772	1
15 years and over.....	15,549	89	55	170	23	94	48	2,398	12,266	404	2
Married.....	44,876	662	243	1,039	151	294	85	6,946	34,099	1,225	132
Widowed.....	1,308	176	39	105	9	13	5	291	650	13	7
Divorced.....	506	11	7	11	1	3	3	59	404	6	1
GRAND TOTALS.....	71,280	938	344	1,325	184	404	141	10,834	54,547	2,420	143

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of The Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 8

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, Sex, Marital Status and Citizenship of Spouse, Calendar Year 1959

Country of Former Citizenship	MALES						FEMALES					
	Total	Mar- ried	Citizenship Status of Wife			Non- Can- adian	Total	Mar- ried	Citizenship Status of Husband			Non- Can- adian ³
			Canadian Citizen		Other than Natural Born				Canadian Citizen		Other than Natural Born	
			By Birth	Pre- vious ¹					By Birth	Pre- vious ¹		
Albania.....	18	14			1	13	2	2		1	1	
Argentina.....	15	3			1	2	17	3	2		1	
Austria.....	1,109	699	65	32	328	274	906	625	24	187	355	59
Belgium.....	416	242	33	7	146	56	360	243	26	42	157	18
Bolivia.....							1					
Brazil.....	7	1	1				4	3	1	2		
British Commonwealth.....	5,250	3,430	875	133	1,483	939	4,321	2,912	594	504	1,491	323
Bulgaria.....	42	24	2	1	9	12	9	6		4	1	1
China.....	819	240	18	12	4	206	499	391	24	347	5	15
Colombia.....							2	2	1	1		
Cuba.....	5	4	1		2	1	7	5	2	1	2	
Czechoslovakia.....	411	258	29	12	104	113	271	211	10	105	80	16
Denmark.....	543	286	66	4	145	71	313	226	13	53	143	17
Dominican Republic.....	2	1	1				1	1	1			
Egypt.....	12	8	1	1	2	4	13	8	3	3	2	
El Salvador.....							1	1	1			
Estonia.....	467	274	7	29	194	44	459	287	9	45	192	41
Finland.....	456	246	32	10	144	60	425	264	20	70	149	25
France.....	684	367	101	11	124	131	385	256	30	56	150	20
Germany.....	7,192	4,415	382	158	2,509	1,366	6,195	4,469	283	1,116	2,717	353
Greece.....	805	414	28	35	87	264	544	336	10	169	82	75
Guatemala.....	1	1			1		2	2	1		1	
Haiti.....	5	5	5				4	4	2	1	1	
Honduras (Republic).....							1	1				
Hungary.....	525	339	32	19	169	119	446	325	12	133	147	33
Iceland.....	7	6	2		2	2	4	4		1	3	
Indo-China.....							1	1	1			
Iran.....	2						7	3		1	1	
Iraq.....	9	5			3	2	16	11		4	3	4
Ireland.....	22	7	1		1	5	13	6	2	2	2	
Israel.....	323	184	5	12	135	32	308	208	4	58	130	16
Italy.....	7,424	3,994	206	111	860	2,817	4,060	2,607	48	1,460	858	241
Japan.....	48	34	5	2	11	16	72	59	16	26	11	6
Jordan.....	1	1			1		2	2	1		1	
Latvia.....	517	328	3	20	235	70	466	333	7	46	237	43
Lebanon.....	80	35	4	1	9	21	45	22	4	8	7	3
Liechtenstein.....							1	1			1	
Lithuania.....	310	192	16	12	109	55	278	193	5	50	114	24
Luxembourg.....	8	4	1	1	2		2	2	2			
Mexico.....	8	3	1		1	1	11	5	3		2	
Morocco.....	2	1			1		5	5		4		1
Netherlands.....	5,759	3,112	221	95	2,347	449	4,636	2,960	103	405	2,369	83
Nicaragua.....							1	1	1			
Norway.....	240	138	53	3	27	55	128	79	5	25	32	17
Palestine.....	2											
Panama.....	1	1			1		2	2		2		
Paraguay.....	1	1					2	1			1	
Peru.....							1	1				
Philippines.....								1	1			
Poland.....	2,614	1,693	139	92	950	512	2,064	1,534	51	489	830	164
Portugal.....	143	88	3			85	15	3		1		2
Roumania.....	330	224	18	13	131	62	285	210	11	66	111	22
Spain.....	56	27	3	2	10	12	30	20	1	7	10	2
Sweden.....	89	51	14	5	14	18	78	48		22	18	8
Switzerland.....	347	204	47	10	57	90	187	128	11	53	57	7
Syria.....	11	10	3		4	3	8	6		1	4	1
Turkey.....	15	11	1		6	4	12	7		4	3	
Ukraine.....	1,510	1,000	73	52	609	266	1,105	822	24	214	519	65
Uruguay.....							2	1		1		
U.S.A.....	693	514	244	44	76	150	472	294	84	94	71	45
U.S.S.R.....	315	199	20	16	111	52	285	185	12	50	99	24
Venezuela.....	4						6	3		3		
Yugoslavia.....	1,024	595	53	32	302	208	782	593	13	247	294	39
TOTAL.....	40,699	23,933	2,815	987	11,465	8,666	30,581	20,943	1,480	6,184	11,465	1,814

¹Previous to date on which spouse was granted citizenship.

²Husband and wife granted citizenship at the same time.

³Includes British subjects.

Table 9

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Occupation and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1959*

Occupation	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1959	
Labour force.....	41,755	620	218	840	92	229	98	5,961	33,164	542	21
Proprietary and managerial..	1,753	67	26	41	17	14	16	265	1,302	4	1
Professional.....	3,959	32	9	28	13	31	11	495	3,278	58	4
Clerical.....	3,678	24	9	21	8	25	18	590	2,863	117	3
Transportation and commu- nication.....	1,621	21	3	50	7	10	7	261	1,259	3	.....
Commercial and financial....	1,763	25	14	23	4	10	11	248	1,400	24	4
Service.....	5,278	155	33	106	6	23	13	690	4,121	128	3
Agricultural.....	2,154	128	33	172	16	57	1	528	1,218	1	.....
Fishing, trapping and logging.	287	4	4	21	.....	4	2	41	209	2	.....
Mining.....	612	7	7	41	1	4	1	117	433	1	.....
Manufacturing and mechani- cal.....	11,040	89	43	133	11	33	11	1,375	9,177	163	5
Construction.....	5,400	34	20	99	6	10	4	699	4,506	22	.....
Labourers not in primary in- dustries.....	4,089	26	14	95	2	8	2	617	3,311	14	.....
Not stated.....	151	8	3	10	1	.....	1	35	87	5	1
Not in labour force.....	29,495	318	126	485	92	175	43	4,873	21,383	1,878	122
Homemakers.....	16,408	207	113	452	89	159	20	2,821	11,545	884	118
No occupation ²	3,512	111	13	33	3	15	17	725	2,400	192	3
Children under 14.....	8,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	983	6,560	729	1
Not stated ³	1,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	344	878	73	.....
TOTALS.....	71,280	938	344	1,325	184	404	141	10,834	54,547	2,420	143

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of The Canadian Citizenship Act.

²Includes students, retired, etc.

³Mainly children over 14.

Immigration Branch

W. R. Baskerville, Director

Despite increased promotional and recruitment activities overseas, 1959 saw a further decline in the number of immigrants: 106,928 as compared to 124,851 in 1958, and 282,164 in 1957. This decline was almost wholly reflected in the movement of unsponsored immigrants, that is, those persons whose selection overseas is based on their qualification and personal suitability. On the other hand, the movement of sponsored close relatives continued relatively unchanged.

The chief reasons for this decline were adverse reports in the European press of economic conditions in Canada; the improvement of economic conditions in Europe and a lessening of world tensions. There is no doubt also that the heavy flow of immigrants to Canada in 1957 had its effect on the subsequent decreases in 1958 and 1959. Many persons migrated in 1957 who might otherwise have been available for movement in either 1958 or 1959. In fact, the average immigrant intake for these three years is approximately 170,000 per year, which is almost exactly the annual average for the past decade.

The main highlight of 1959 was the initiation of World Refugee Year and Canada's participation in this humanitarian undertaking. Once the aims and objectives of this venture became publicized, the Department received an unprecedented volume of correspondence from individuals in public and private organizations offering comments and suggestions respecting the Government's refugee policy. The majority were wholeheartedly in favor of a substantial Canadian contribution.

It is significant to note that each year Canada is playing an increasingly important role in the education of foreign students. During 1959, some 7,000 students were admitted to Canada—a 37% increase over 1958.

Legislation

Effective April 1, 1959, by authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1959-310 dated March 19, 1959, Section 20(c) of the Immigration Regulations was amended by deleting brothers, sisters, married sons and daughters, as well as their spouses and children, from the categories of close relatives eligible for sponsorship by Canadian residents. This regulation was revoked on April 23, 1959 by Order-in-Council P.C. 1959-507.

Placement and Settlement

Despite the reduced number of immigrants in 1959 who sought employment on the open labor market the Branch assisted 26,909 newcomers in finding employment in business and industry and 2,405 in agriculture. During the year, Immigration Officers conducted 10,500 investigations to find employment for immigrants. Some 37,000 inquiries were made to assess potential opportunities for the placement of newcomers.

In accordance with Government policy to admit immigrants who can be satisfactorily established in businesses and on farms of their own, and who may become employers of Canadian labor, special efforts were made to recruit immigrants in that category. These efforts contributed to the upward trend in the establishment of newcomers in their own enterprises. A greater number of new-

comers were established in business, trades and service enterprises than in any previous year. The 1,750 non-agricultural settlements reported in 1959 represented slightly more than one-third of all non-agricultural settlements in the period 1950-1959. These enterprises employed a total of 6,518 workers and approximately ten million dollars were paid out as down payments. During the year, the co-operative arrangements between the Immigration Branch, the provincial authorities and the Industrial Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce to provide guidance, marketing data, etc., to persons seeking to establish enterprises in Canada achieved better results than in previous years.

The number of settlements in agriculture, 1,061 was also greater in 1959 than in any previous year. Immigrants used provincial loan facilities more extensively during 1959 coincident with new and extended farm loan plans coming into effect. During the year, 1,108 opportunities were developed for agricultural settlements and 998 for business settlements. During the same period, the Branch received requests from individuals for assistance in 1,190 agricultural and 1,041 business settlement cases. More direct assistance was provided by the Immigration Branch than in any previous year, as evidenced by 4,054 investigations conducted to develop opportunities, 2,418 to effect settlement and 5,064 to follow up settlement.

Due to the density of population and industrial and service activity in territories covered by the Regional Settlement Supervisors located in Ottawa, Toronto, and London, as well as the increased volume of their activities, an additional Regional Settlement Supervisor was appointed in Hamilton.

The program to bring a number of Dutch farmers' sons to Canada to learn Canadian farming methods was continued. While the number was smaller than in 1958, the movement was successful. Late in the year, a similar programme for Belgian farmers' sons was initiated and plans were being laid for an extension of the scheme to include French farmers' sons.

Field Activities in Canada

There were 346 ports of entry operative in Canada during the year.

The staff at Canadian ports of entry examined a total of 58,202,229 persons, including 28,157,529 returning residents, 29,936,412 non-immigrants, 106,928 immigrants and 1,360 persons who were ordered deported following applications for admission. The Canadian field staffs also dealt with 51,469 sponsored applications for the admission of nominated persons and carried out 156,790 investigations.

Field Activities Abroad

At the close of the year, there were 31 Immigration offices in operation abroad at London, Liverpool, Bristol and Leeds, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Paris, Cologne, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart, The Hague, Brussels, Berne, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Rome, Athens, Lisbon, Tel Aviv, New Delhi, Hong Kong, Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and Los Angeles. In 1959, the Immigration Attaché at Lisbon was also accredited to Madrid. The two offices in Minneapolis and Los Angeles were opened during the year to assess the immigrant potential in those sections of the United States. Canadians employed in all offices abroad numbered 114, in addition to 243 locally engaged staff.

A total of 113,888 prospective immigrants underwent medical examinations in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Continental Europe resulting in the issuance of 76,119 immigrant visas and medical cards. (Medical Cards are issued only in the United Kingdom to British subjects, who do not require visas). The remaining

immigrants who came forward in 1959 had their applications processed in countries in which Canadian immigration officers are not located and received their visas, as required, from officers of the Canadian Department of External Affairs or representatives of the United Kingdom Government acting on behalf of Canada. Immigration officers visited many centres in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Continental Europe where they gave lectures and held film shows on Canada. At personal interviews following these meetings, thousands of persons received additional information and advice regarding the prospects of their successful establishment in Canada.

Hospitalization and Welfare Assistance

Agreements covering hospitalization and welfare on behalf of indigent immigrants, between the Federal Government and the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Northwest Territories remained in effect. Under the terms of these Agreements, the Federal and Provincial Governments share equally, for a period not exceeding one year, the cost of hospitalization and related welfare assistance for immigrants rendered indigent through accident or illness during their first year in Canada in areas where they are not eligible for such assistance from other sources. Hospitalization includes care in sanatoria for the tuberculous and hospitals for the mentally ill. The agreement with the Province of Nova Scotia covers hospitalization only. It is to be noted that the services provided under these agreements are restricted to immigrants who have become indigent as a result of accident or illness.

Following the institution of Provincial Hospital Insurance Plans, the Department began to make arrangements with the provinces in 1959 to ensure that immigrants, entitled to coverage under Hospital Insurance Plans, received benefits in the same way as other residents.

In recent years, the Federal Government has provided newly-arrived immigrants with welfare assistance during their first year in Canada if, and when, they became indigent. With the revision of the Unemployment Assistance Act in 1958, the Federal Government began to share in all direct relief assistance provided by provincial and local authorities. It is the view of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration that immigrants, from the time of their arrival, are now, as a result of this revision, entitled to the benefits available to other residents of Canada. Accordingly, in 1959, the Department approached the Provincial Governments to urge that welfare services available to residents be extended to immigrants from the time of their arrival. With effect from May 1, 1959, the Province of Ontario has undertaken to recognize this principle. Negotiations are continuing with the other provinces.

Assisted Passage Loan Scheme

The Canadian Government's Assisted Passage Loan Scheme was continued. In 1959, 4,372 immigrants, including 2,225 dependents, benefited from this scheme. This represented a decrease of nearly 59% from the 8,074 immigrants who received interest-free loans in 1958. The number of persons who received passage assistance under this Scheme from its inception, in February, 1951, to the end of 1959, totals 114,559. Funds advanced in the form of passage loans between 1951 and 1959 totalled \$19,127,569, of which \$15,115,112 had been recovered by the end of 1959.

Prior to 1959, control over the repayment of assisted passage loans was centralized at Immigration Branch Headquarters in Ottawa. During the year a semi-decentralized form of loan collection was introduced, placing greater responsibility for the recovery of the loan on the field offices in the immigrants'

areas of residence. This decentralization developed a closer liaison between the loan recipient and the local Immigration office and resulted in more efficient loan administration. By the end of the year, plans had been formulated for the introduction of a system providing for payments to be made at the nearest Immigration field office.

Family Assistance

The Family Assistance Scheme, designed to assist immigrants to become established in Canada, was continued in 1959. Former residents of Canada, and Canadian citizens returning for permanent residence, as well as immigrants, may benefit from this scheme provided they are not eligible for Family Allowances. Family Assistance grants take the form of cash payments of \$5.00 per month, payable to the responsible parent or guardian (usually the mother) of each child under 16 years of age who is residing in Canada. The grants are payable for one year from the date of admission to Canada in the case of immigrants, or one year from the date of return to Canada in the case of returning residents and Canadian citizens. After twelve months' residence children under 16 years of age normally become eligible for Family Allowance payments. During the year 1959, \$1,499,335 was paid in Family Assistance which brought to \$7,790,925 the total amount paid since the scheme came into effect on April 1, 1956. Approximately 133,700 children have benefited from this scheme.

Refugees

With the inception of World Refugee Year in July, 1959, attention was drawn to the role Canada has played in the general field of refugee relief since the end of World War II.

Canada has always been sympathetic to refugees. Since the Second World War, Canada has received approximately 300,000, or about one-quarter, of the European refugees who have been resettled overseas. No special publicity has been given to Canada's contribution to the alleviation of the refugee problem. It has not been Canadian policy to segregate refugees in a special category but rather to treat them as individuals, and to encourage their settlement in Canada without fanfare.

On occasion, it has been suggested that Canada's refugee program was motivated primarily by the selfish interest of securing well-qualified workers to meet labor shortages. In fact the record shows that a great many of the refugees who came to Canada during this period were admitted solely for humanitarian reasons, and were at no time in a position to enter the labor market, or at best were only marginal entrants. Generally, Canada has sought to help solve the refugee problem by taking the maximum number of refugees who could be absorbed rather than by concentrating on small groups of handicapped refugees. This has not prevented Canada, however, from accepting a substantial number of disabled persons.

Canada was one of the member governments which supported the World Refugee Year resolution when it was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1959. The aims of World Refugee Year, as expressed in the resolution, were twofold: first, to focus interest upon the refugee problem and to encourage additional financial contributions from governments, voluntary agencies and the general public; second, to encourage additional opportunities for permanent solutions by voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves.

As a part of Canada's official contribution to World Refugee Year, the Government undertook to pay the cost of transportation of one hundred tubercular refugees and their families living in camps in Germany, Austria and Italy,

as well as the cost of maintaining the dependents until the ailing head of family was able to take care of them. The federal government sought the co-operation of the provincial authorities in providing hospitalization and treatment at their expense for the disabled member of each family. The first three special chartered flights arrived in December, 1959, carrying sixty-three families, numbering 210 persons. This movement was to be completed in 1960.

Quite apart from the governmental program, it was possible for private sponsors, including the provincial and municipal authorities, to bring to Canada an unlimited number of refugees, including the ill and disabled. In Canada, private sponsors were asked to care for the refugees they brought forward until eligible for municipal or provincial welfare. Where one or more of the members of a refugee family were employable, and the sponsoring organization guaranteed repayment, transportation loans were made available to the refugees from the Canadian Government's Assisted Passage Loan Fund.

The Government's refugee policy during World Refugee Year may be summarized as follows:

- (1) to accept within the ordinary immigration program as many refugees as can qualify as immigrants in the normal way and to make financial contributions to international programs of refugee aid;
- (2) to facilitate the admission of refugees, including the ill or disabled, sponsored by private individuals or agencies in Canada who are willing to care for them;
- (3) To carry out special measures for World Refugee Year. In addition to large scale financial contributions and gifts of food, the Canadian Government sponsored a program of resettlement in Canada for refugees suffering from tuberculosis.

Immigration Branch Re-Organization

The year 1959 saw the culmination of an extensive Civil Service Commission survey of the Immigration Branch. Several of the initial stages of the recommended reorganization were implemented during the year.

Training and Rotation

Training activities during the year increased and efforts made to introduce uniformity of staff training appear to have been successful. Staff is now more conscious of the importance of training and requests have been received from many sources for training programs.

A uniform induction course for new Immigration Officers was instituted for use at border ports of entry. Some 20 Foreign Service Officers were trained during the year in all phases of immigration work before being posted overseas. Included in the training program was a leadership development course for persons employed in a supervisory capacity.

Acknowledgments

The Department acknowledges with sincere appreciation the excellent co-operation and assistance it received in implementing its policies and programs during 1959 from the Department of Labour, the National Employment Service, the Department of External Affairs, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Provincial and Municipal Government Departments and voluntary and other welfare agencies. Had it not been for this assistance and co-operation, the task of administering the Immigration Act and Regulations would have been a much more difficult one.

Table 1
Immigration to Canada by Calendar Years, 1852-1959

1852.....	29,307	1878.....	29,807	1904.....	131,252	1931.....	27,530
1853.....	29,464	1879.....	40,492	1905.....	141,465	1932.....	20,591
1854.....	37,263	1880.....	38,505	1906.....	211,653	1933.....	14,382
1855.....	25,296	1881.....	47,991	1907.....	272,409	1934.....	12,476
1856.....	22,544	1882.....	112,458	1908.....	143,326	1935.....	11,277
1857.....	33,854	1883.....	133,624	1909.....	173,694	1936.....	11,643
1858.....	12,339	1884.....	103,824	1910.....	286,839	1937.....	15,101
1859.....	6,300	1885.....	79,169	1911.....	331,288	1938.....	17,244
1860.....	6,276	1886.....	69,152	1912.....	375,756	1939.....	16,994
1861.....	13,589	1887.....	84,526	1913.....	400,870	1940.....	11,324
1862.....	18,294	1888.....	88,766	1914.....	150,484	1941.....	9,329
1863.....	21,000	1889.....	91,600	1915.....	36,665	1942.....	7,576
1864.....	24,779	1890.....	75,067	1916.....	55,914	1943.....	8,504
1865.....	18,958	1891.....	82,165	1917.....	72,910	1944.....	12,801
1866.....	11,427	1892.....	30,996	1918.....	41,845	1945.....	22,722
1867.....	14,666	1893.....	29,633	1919.....	107,698	1946.....	71,719
1868.....	12,765	1894.....	20,829	1920.....	138,824	1947.....	64,127
1869.....	18,630	1895.....	18,790	1921.....	91,728	1948.....	125,414
1870.....	24,706	1896.....	16,835	1922.....	64,224	1949.....	95,217
1871.....	27,773	1897.....	21,716	1923.....	133,729	1950.....	73,912
1872.....	36,578	1898.....	31,900	1924.....	124,164	1951.....	194,391
1873.....	50,050	1899.....	44,543	1925.....	84,907	1952.....	164,498
1874.....	39,373	1900.....	41,681	1926.....	135,982	1953.....	168,868
1875.....	27,382	1901.....	55,747	1927.....	158,886	1954.....	154,227
1876.....	25,633	1902.....	89,102	1928.....	166,783	1955.....	109,946
1877.....	27,082	1903.....	138,660	1929.....	164,993	1956.....	164,857
				1930.....	104,806	1957.....	282,164
						1958.....	124,851
						1959.....	106,928

Table 2
Age Groups of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, Calendar Year 1959

Age Group	MALES							FEMALES						
	Total	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Separ- ated	Total	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Separ- ated	Total	
0- 4.....	9,325	4,821					4,821	4,504					4,504	
5- 9.....	8,363	4,312					4,312	4,051					4,051	
10-14.....	6,518	3,398					3,398	3,120					3,120	
15-19.....	9,052	4,387	46				4,433	3,678	934	1	6		4,619	
20-24.....	20,674	7,561	1,567	1	8	2	9,139	6,532	4,956	10	30	7	11,535	
25-29.....	16,943	4,526	3,900	2	29	13	8,470	3,367	5,001	18	72	15	8,473	
30-34.....	11,166	1,595	3,928	4	45	21	5,593	1,486	3,910	40	117	20	5,573	
35-39.....	7,357	574	3,116	16	52	13	3,771	712	2,679	66	102	27	3,586	
40-44.....	4,092	191	1,831	12	43	7	2,084	275	1,515	116	78	24	2,008	
45-49.....	3,923	137	1,669	31	35	8	1,880	216	1,466	231	101	29	2,043	
50-54.....	3,038	60	1,192	36	20	8	1,316	137	1,056	388	106	35	1,722	
55-59.....	2,318	35	757	52	10	6	860	82	722	531	75	48	1,458	
60-64.....	1,700	22	445	60	12	2	541	63	445	577	55	19	1,159	
65-69.....	1,252	15	321	97	12	6	451	60	239	472	19	11	801	
70 and over....	1,207	19	234	141	9	4	407	65	128	594	8	5	800	
TOTAL.....	106,928	31,653	19,006	452	275	90	51,476	28,348	23,051	3,044	769	240	55,452	

Table 3

Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1959

Ethnic Origin	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
Albanian.....	18					3	13	1			1	
Arabian.....	60		2	1	5	21	30	1				
Armenian.....	231					182	47	1			1	
Austrian.....	748	4		2	1	137	413	32	21	53	82	3
Belgian.....	814	1				396	324	18	5	27	39	
British.....	19,361	217	9	300	179	2,762	10,645	729	432	1,367	2,703	18
English.....	11,938	125	9	192	105	1,854	6,250	436	205	866	1,888	8
Irish.....	2,489	48		38	10	280	1,503	90	101	201	213	5
Scottish.....	4,508	42		61	62	570	2,655	187	117	268	541	5
Welsh.....	426	2		9	2	58	237	16	9	32	61	
Bulgarian.....	44					15	20		3	6		
Chinese.....	2,561	13	1	29	20	278	852	74	165	306	822	1
Czech-Slovak.....	112					22	65	8	1	4	12	
Danish.....	1,372	4	3	18	3	87	570	51	36	313	286	1
East Indian.....	716			4	1	99	157	17	3	19	416	
Egyptian.....	16					8	2		4		2	
Estonian.....	88			1	2	8	66			3	7	1
Finnish.....	890			2		64	661	17	2	9	133	2
French.....	1,797	7		17	2	1,448	220	17	8	25	51	2
German.....	10,781	12	2	73	57	1,551	5,477	826	272	1,338	1,147	26
Greek.....	4,965	2		95	7	2,587	1,956	92	44	64	118	
Hungarian.....	1,044			3	10	328	460	58	18	83	79	5
Icelandic.....	23					2	3	5			13	
Iranian.....	8			1	1	3	3					
Italian.....	26,822	1		63	30	7,586	16,818	253	45	748	1,266	12
Japanese.....	191					9	75	3	1	7	96	
Jewish.....	2,686	3		20		1,380	1,097	75	13	37	61	
Latvian.....	123					29	83	1		6	3	1
Lebanese.....	279		3	12	2	70	131	1	5	53	2	
Lithuanian.....	87					19	56	9			3	
Luxemburger.....	12					9	2				1	
Maltese.....	422	1				111	292				12	6
Mexican.....	21					5	9			2	4	1
Negro.....	989			4	3	597	335	11	21	6	12	
Netherlander.....	5,354	1	16	107	18	341	2,953	242	96	849	730	1
Norwegian.....	354			5		46	102	8	5	48	138	2
Polish.....	3,733	2	1	16	6	566	2,230	318	153	312	129	
Portuguese.....	4,354	2		1	2	1,035	2,590	115	30	119	459	1
Roumanian.....	148					37	84	5	1	2	19	
Russian.....	140					44	58	13		8	17	
Spanish.....	531				5	290	161	10	4	16	45	
Swedish.....	248				3	46	81	14	13	27	64	
Swiss.....	612	2				228	225	19	4	44	90	
Syrian.....	49	1		8		11	18			11		
Turkish.....	82					47	29		1	4	1	
Ukrainian.....	295				3	22	167	34	14	36	19	
Yugoslavian.....	2,304	1		14	31	303	1,425	129	76	157	165	3
Others.....	105	1				44	36	4	4	6	10	
From the U.S.A.....	11,338	70	54	291	245	1,940	4,935	399	315	1,308	1,742	39
TOTAL.....	106,928	345	91	1,087	640	24,816	55,976	3,610	1,815	7,423	11,000	125

Table
Immigration to Canada by

No.	Ethnic Origin	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1929	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1934	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1939	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1944	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1949	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1954	1955		
								From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total
1	Albanian.....	120	42	28	1	88	146	21	.....	21
2	Arabian.....	26	11	12	.....	34	187	56	.....	56
3	Armenian.....	366	52	26	14	50	350	131	13	144
4	Austrian*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,779	56	1,835
5	Belgian.....	7,690	733	676	135	3,489	7,301	988	27	1,015
6	British	327,587	86,549	30,217	36,730	197,334	202,814	30,150	5,317	35,467
7	English.....	169,992	48,459	18,298	25,500	134,931	122,392	19,556	2,866	22,422
8	Irish.....	58,054	14,847	4,967	5,046	19,139	28,013	3,665	1,245	4,910
9	Scottish.....	87,757	21,331	6,400	5,606	39,144	48,474	6,210	1,079	7,289
10	Welsh.....	11,784	1,912	552	578	4,120	3,935	719	127	846
11	Bulgarian.....	964	406	117	5	160	664	39	2	41
12	Chinese.....	4	3	1	.....	908	10,668	2,575	27	2,602
13	Czech and Slovak.....	20,797	4,952	5,329	300	4,280	6,686	252	102	354
14	Danish.....	14,226	1,857	390	245	2,099	10,911	1,393	103	1,496
15	East Indian.....	289	262	78	10	280	665	245	4	249
16	Estonian.....	423	102	27	6	5,161	8,261	186	8	194
17	Finnish.....	20,073	3,155	382	99	657	8,939	632	20	652
18	French.....	18,720	13,094	4,523	3,962	9,838	21,197	2,225	716	2,941
19	German†.....	74,302	19,933	5,342	1,756	13,502	144,056	18,119	1,506	19,625
20	Greek.....	2,691	823	539	141	2,406	10,649	3,014	43	3,057
21	Hungarian.....	25,807	5,171	2,269	228	3,202	9,061	427	51	478
22	Icelandic.....	265	84	35	26	76	190	19	6	25
23	Iranian.....	31	3	4	2	11	51	13	2	15
24	Italian.....	11,721	3,135	1,912	446	12,038	104,736	20,247	298	20,545
25	Japanese.....	2,094	743	420	49	24	145	97	5	102
26	Jewish.....	21,111	7,287	4,532	1,908	20,117	22,191	1,084	576	1,660
27	Latvian.....	327	50	25	17	6,382	7,165	340	16	356
28	Lithuanian.....	4,546	827	223	39	7,950	3,694	158	33	191
29	Maltese.....	153	33	13	7	1,002	4,531	349	6	355
30	Mexican.....	8	1	10	5	19	51	6	5	11
31	Negro.....	1,753	574	129	261	885	1,005	310	104	414
32	Netherlander.....	10,588	2,500	1,400	878	24,627	86,028	6,929	399	7,328
33	North American Indian.....	94	77	31	76	127	96	.....	28	28
34	Norwegian.....	19,250	2,621	576	450	1,846	5,026	709	189	898
35	Polish.....	31,187	7,207	2,608	484	30,071	31,217	1,886	187	2,073
36	Portuguese.....	82	35	20	30	218	2,437	1,427	12	1,439
37	Roumanian.....	1,706	468	337	41	1,054	2,320	93	12	105
38	Russian.....	5,678	1,490	672	196	2,970	4,999	241	56	297
39	Spanish.....	264	121	77	109	341	1,683	289	46	335
40	Swedish.....	16,853	2,167	538	409	1,141	3,038	271	217	488
41	Swiss.....	3,056	558	397	168	979	4,752	597	83	680
42	Syrian‡.....	755	231	139	78	238	1,055	301	25	326
43	Turkish.....	53	13	2	1	13	110	18	2	20
44	Ukrainian.....	49,771	10,124	6,184	111	18,928	15,304	516	44	560
45	Yugoslavian.....	16,120	2,291	2,019	111	4,654	11,072	1,375	41	1,416
46	Others‡‡.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	47	5	52
47	TOTAL.....	711,551	179,785	72,259	49,534	379,199	755,896	99,554	10,392	109,946

*Included with German prior to 1953.

†Includes Austrian up to and including 1952; also in the five year period ended Dec. 31, 1954.

‡Includes Lebanese.

‡‡Includes Egyptian and Luxemburger.

4

Ethnic Origin, 1925-1959

1956			1957			1958			1959			No.
From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	
5	1	6	22	4	26	13	2	15	18	3	21	1
86	1	87	87	4	91	69	6	75	60	2	62	2
181	8	189	272	13	285	189	8	197	231	11	242	3
2,948	34	2,982	2,293	71	2,364	905	66	971	748	36	784	4
2,127	16	2,143	2,786	25	2,811	1,000	17	1,017	814	30	844	5
51,319	5,268	56,587	112,828	5,708	118,536	26,622	5,867	32,489	19,361	5,596	24,957	6
32,389	2,815	35,204	72,476	3,070	75,546	17,065	3,159	20,224	11,938	3,096	15,034	7
6,962	1,280	8,242	14,336	1,492	15,828	3,291	1,501	4,792	2,489	1,345	3,834	8
10,939	1,048	11,987	23,514	1,019	24,533	5,626	1,087	6,713	4,508	1,018	5,526	9
1,029	125	1,154	2,502	127	2,629	640	120	760	426	137	563	10
30	3	33	59	.....	59	15	6	21	44	8	52	11
2,093	10	2,103	1,662	24	1,686	2,615	15	2,630	2,561	25	2,586	12
297	50	347	307	53	360	139	59	198	112	95	207	13
3,642	71	3,713	7,790	93	7,883	1,799	109	1,908	1,372	129	1,501	14
330	2	332	324	10	334	451	9	459	716	25	741	15
162	4	166	221	5	226	122	9	131	88	15	103	16
1,094	34	1,128	2,829	55	2,884	1,258	38	1,296	890	54	944	17
3,106	662	3,768	5,471	743	6,214	2,539	753	3,292	1,797	825	2,622	18
26,610	1,386	27,996	29,564	1,627	31,191	14,449	1,393	15,842	10,781	1,700	12,481	19
5,236	38	5,274	5,631	75	5,706	5,418	58	5,476	4,965	70	5,035	20
4,274	66	4,340	29,825	86	29,911	2,723	65	2,788	1,044	57	1,101	21
41	.....	41	56	5	61	43	9	52	23	7	30	22
10	1	11	24	.....	24	13	.....	13	8	4	12	23
29,806	258	30,064	29,443	320	29,763	28,564	314	28,878	26,822	401	27,223	24
120	4	124	178	7	185	188	5	193	191	6	197	25
1,632	558	2,190	5,472	565	6,037	2,290	605	2,895	2,686	709	3,395	26
343	8	351	415	19	434	186	26	212	123	17	140	27
190	26	216	168	22	190	140	30	170	87	23	110	28
378	3	381	654	3	657	473	9	482	422	2	424	29
23	4	27	15	5	20	29	5	34	21	2	23	30
504	68	572	634	89	723	781	100	881	989	115	1,104	31
7,956	301	8,257	12,310	410	12,720	7,595	338	7,933	5,354	330	5,684	32
.....	31	31	.....	24	24	.....	24	24	.....	30	30	33
842	169	1,011	1,337	199	1,536	471	187	658	354	163	517	34
2,269	169	2,438	2,909	187	3,096	2,996	175	3,171	3,733	227	3,960	35
1,971	13	1,984	4,748	20	4,768	2,177	11	2,188	4,354	18	4,372	36
137	16	153	206	7	213	130	23	153	143	21	169	37
234	54	288	375	67	442	196	56	252	140	62	202	38
532	39	571	1,182	53	1,235	639	46	685	531	68	599	39
387	209	596	763	228	991	282	189	471	248	236	484	40
1,044	71	1,115	1,294	64	1,358	793	62	855	612	67	679	41
475	19	494	424	29	453	265	28	293	328	19	347	42
48	8	56	91	2	93	99	4	103	82	4	86	43
540	38	578	494	36	530	351	54	405	295	51	346	44
1,993	50	2,043	5,725	46	5,771	4,868	62	4,930	2,304	56	2,360	45
74	6	80	268	5	273	110	5	115	133	19	152	46
155,080	9,777	164,857	271,156	11,008	282,164	114,005	10,846	124,851	95,590	11,338	106,928	47

Table
Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by

No.	Country of Citizenship	Total	British										Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh							
1	Albania.....	1	1																
2	Arabia, Saudi.....																		
3	Argentina.....	155				1		8	8						2		1		
4	Australia.....	1,118					9	1	787	615	81	79	12	2	1	14	3	2	20
5	Austria.....	897				1	669		2	2					3				
6	Belgium.....	875				1	2	795	2	2					2				
7	Brazil.....	68							4	4					1				
8	Bulgaria.....	6											6						
9	Ceylon.....	24							3	3							5		
10	China.....	2,313												2,312					
11	Czechoslovakia.....	32													22				
12	Denmark.....	1,381							3	2	1					1,362			2
13	Egypt.....	37				8											10		
14	Estonia.....	12																12	
15	Finland.....	890																	879
16	France.....	1,933	3	6			4		16	12		3		1	2	3	1		
17	Germany.....	10,401	1	1		8	2		3	2	1				8	2		2	
18	Greece.....	4,894			1	21	1								1				
19	Hungary.....	626					2												
20	Iceland.....	23															1		
21	India.....	582							13	12		1					563		
22	Iran.....	23																	
23	Ireland (Republic).....	950				4													
24	Israel.....	1,577					1		943	13	929	1							
25	Italy.....	26,564				6			2	1	1				1	2			
26	Japan.....	19																	
27	Latvia.....	19																	
28	Lebanon.....	383		41	26										1				
29	Lithuania.....	10																	
30	Luxemburg.....	21																	
31	Mexico.....	86							3	2	1								
32	Morocco.....	126	3																
33	Netherlands, The.....	5,310					5	4	6	3		3				5			
34	New Zealand.....	388							355	267	30	52	6		5		1		
35	Norway.....	363															2		
36	Pakistan.....	64							1	1							52		
37	Poland.....	3,509																2	
38	Portugal.....	4,176							2	2					19				
39	Rhodesia, Southern.....	26							21	19	1	1							
40	Roumania.....	142																	
41	Spain.....	382																	
42	Sweden.....	287													2		2		
43	Switzerland.....	725					3		1	1								10	11
44	Syria.....	7				1													
45	Tunisia.....	35																	
46	Turkey.....	217	1	1	78												1		
47	United Kingdom and Colonies.....	20,372		2	12	31	7	17,479	11,084	1,532	4,457	406		215	10	11	101	1	12
48	Union of South Africa.....	341				2		189	150	12	24	3			2		4	2	
49	U.S.S.R.....	36																5	
50	United States.....	10,240	2	1	8	30	21	5,097	2,820	1,244	897	136	8	18	87	109	10	2	8
51	Yugoslavia.....	944													3				46
52	Africa, n.e.s.....	3																	
53	Asia, n.e.s.....	30	4					2	2										
54	Central America, not Br.....	14					2								2				
55	Europe, n.e.s.....																		
56	South America, n.e.s.....	228						12	4		8				3	6	1		
57	West Indies, not Br.....	65													3				1
58	Other Countries.....	22													1		1		
59	Not Stated.....	2,785	17	5	69	17	2	3	3			35		2	38		2	5	30
60	TOTAL.....	106,928	21	62	242	784	844	21,957	15,034	3,834	5,526	563	52	2,586	207	1,501	741	20	103

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Country of Citizenship, Calendar Year 1959

French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	No.			
3 11 26	6 35 175	1 11 1	10 16 4			52 57 3		13 16 7	1 22 2		6 11 1				1		6 1 1	22 20 5	1 1 9	6 2 2	6 4 1	4 3 1	4 1 2		1 2 1	1 34 1	1 25 4	3 3 1	3 1 1	1 2 3	2 3 3		
1	1						1						1			12													1	9	10		
	6 5		2														2	1					2						10	11	11		
1,645 5	10 10,156 54,846	8 1 1	12 25 1	1		59 2 3		70 29 9		3						26		39 34	1	1 18 5	13 20 1	21 2	4 3		2 3	1 1 1	2 5	10 42 3	2 1 3	1 16 1	15 17 18		
				22				3 7												1									20	21	20		
		2 3 1			8	1																1							22	23	22		
4	4	4	11 1			2 26,468		1,500 31	1	1						1		38 1		10 4					1 1	1 1	1	1	1	24	25	24	
5		3					190	4 1	17		261					2									34 3				26	27	26		
6 3 3 2 1	7 15 1 2 4		1					109 4								5,228 3	1 350	4 2	1			1							27	28	27		
2						1		3	4		5				1				2						2			5	3	30	31		
	11		1					240			3					4		3,123	2	2	12						84	27	37	38	37		
	2							1							2														39	40	39		
2	43		8					20												68								1	41	42	41		
	6		1					3																						43	44	43	
22	85		2			11		2																						45	46	45	
1								33 42																							47	48	47
63 13	89 22 5	18 3	18 2		3	84 1		262 36	24	9	15		421	1	952 5	40 44	3 2	138 6	178 1	6 18	18 20	35 3	4 1		7 6	3 3	38 1	20 45	15 47	17 48	15 49	15 50	
797	1,562	55	45	7	1	356	6	629	12	5	18			2	1	104	292	153	198	17	19	57	46	230	58	7	1	27	45	43	50	50	
1		4	1			4		2																						51	52	51	
								9																							53	54	53
1								1																							55	56	55
	33	5	17			26		22			6					1	4		11										7	6	56	56	56
2	1		1			1		3								37											1	3			4	57	57
1			1																												58	59	58
1	112	34	415			60		134	55	5	29						1	288		23	53	3				2	139	1,183	150	60	60	60	
2,622	12,481	5,035	1,101	30	12	27,223	197	3,395	140	288	110	12	424	23	1,104	5,684	517	3,960	4,372	169	202	599	484	679	59	86	346	2,360	150	60	60	60	

Table

Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of

No.	Country of Last Permanent Residence	Total	British											Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh	Bulgarian								
1	Algeria.....	22																			
2	Arabia, Saudi.....																				
3	Argentina.....	413			1	3	3	22	10	1	2					2				6	
4	Australia.....	1,109				8	1	687	518	78	78	13	2		5	15	3	2		23	
5	Austria.....	1,510	2		1	631		9	4						7						
6	Belgium.....	1,471	8			4	779	9	6			2	1	31		3		2			
7	Bermuda.....	55				1		27	22		3	2									
8	Brazil.....	278		1				11	9			2			1	1					
9	Bulgaria.....	13						1						6							
10	Ceylon.....	19						3	3									4			
11	China.....	519													513						
12	Czechoslovakia.....	40				1										26					
13	Denmark.....	1,359				1		9	8	1							1,314				
14	Egypt.....	120			12			4	4									10			
15	Estonia.....	6																		5	
16	Finland.....	845					1														834
17	France.....	2,153	3	12	1	8		35	32	1	2		1		1	3		1	2	1	
18	Germany.....	10,423		1	2	24		64	52	4	7	1			17	2	1		3	1	
19	Greece.....	4,867	4	6	83	1							1		1						
20	Hong Kong.....	2,018						16	12	2	2		1	1,968				1			
21	Hungary.....	589				2		1	1												
22	Iceland.....	32						2	2								2				3
23	India.....	585						30	23	1	6							546			
24	Iran.....	12			1			2	2												
25	Ireland (Republic).....	815				1		810	23	775	8	4									
26	Israel.....	1,490			6										1	2					1
27	Italy.....	25,655	2			1		5	4	1					1				2		
28	Japan.....	202						2	2												
29	Latvia.....	2																			
30	Lebanon.....	377	39	23				2	2							1					
31	Lithuania.....	4																			
32	Luxemburg.....	44				2		4	3	1											
33	Malta.....	419						3	2	1											
34	Mexico.....	98						9	7	1	1										
35	Morocco.....	216						2	2												
36	Netherlands, The.....	5,243				1	5	17	14		3				1	1		7	1	3	
37	New Zealand.....	403						347	254	21	62	10			5						
38	Norway.....	363						3	3												
39	Pakistan.....	62						3	2	1									48		
40	Poland.....	3,470																		2	
41	Portugal.....	4,080						4	4												
42	Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	73						62	50	3	6	3									
43	Roumania.....	164																			
44	St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	39																			
45	Spain.....	307				3		3	3										2		
46	Sweden.....	371				1		6	3	2	1									19	41
47	Switzerland.....	855	3		12	2		9	6		3					2	17		2		
48	Syria.....	7																			
49	Tunisia.....	40						1	1												
50	Turkey.....	217	1	76				1	1												
51	United Kingdom.....	18,222		2	7	42	12	16,604	10,452	1,558	4,214	380			8	19		15	48	24	4
52	Union of S. Africa.....	287				4	1	157	122		8	25	2					1	3		
53	U.S.S.R.....	10																		2	
54	United States.....	11,338	3	2	11	36	30	5,596	3,096	1,345	1,018	137	8		25	95		129	25	4	15
55	Yugoslavia.....	958	1													2					
56	Africa, Br. n.e.s.....	55						44	29	5	10								1		
57	Africa, not Br. n.e.s.....	30				1		3	3										3		
58	Asia, Br. n.e.s.....	19						10	9		1								1		
59	Asia, not Br. n.e.s.....	58	1	1				21	16		3	2			2						
60	Central America, Br.....	6						5	5												
61	Central America, not Br.....	17						4	4												
62	Europe, Br. n.e.s.....	2																			
63	Europe, not Br. n.e.s.....	8						1			1										
64	South America, Br.....	185						29	16	1	12				2				8		
65	South America, not Br.....	874	3	1	2	1		38	26	1	11				3	9		1			
66	West Indies, Br.....	1,196	1					194	137	21	33	3			25			1	42		
67	West Indies, not Br.....	118				2		16	4	1	7	4			6				2		
68	Other Countries, Br.....	31			5			11	10		1				1				1		
69	Other Countries, not Br.....	40						4	2		1	1			10						
TOTAL.....		106,928	21	62	242	784	844	24,957	15,034	3,834	5,526	563	52	2,586	207	1,501	741	20	103	944	

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Last Permanent Residence, Calendar Year 1959

French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	No.	
15						1		4														2								2	
7	12	3	24			202		15	8						1	3			36	6	5	9	7	1				22	5	3	
16	48	22	29			74		16	22	4	12					12	1		27	1	4	3		2			38	27	2	4	
1	177	1	103			3		28								1			10	4	4			1					534	7	
30	18	19	109			280		26	3	1						19			26	1	2	19		1		5		73	1	6	
2	32	5	11			67		23	4	8	4				11	4			25	36	2	7	2	1	5		12	14		8	
1	1	5				1										9														9	
1	1	6	2					1														6								10	
1	10	3	24			9		48		5	1					3	3		4	1			3		1	1			3	11	
1																														12	
1,429	17	18	48		1	248		83	4	2					1	2			66	8	2	14	24	3	2	1	2	8	100	3	16
9	9,713	6	66			12		47	11		4	1				9			90	20	14	5	1	9	5	12	277	7	3	18	
	4	4,749				4		1													1	1	1							19	
	7	7	463		28		2	100								4			20	5	1							3		20	
1																														21	
	3							5							1	1			1	1										22	
3	1							3																						23	
7	4	9	14			25,303		1,415	18		1							39	16	9	2	3		1	1		2	235	12	24	
1		2				2		1		5						2														25	
4		4				2		12		248						8									32	2				26	
								2			1																			27	
6	6					16		5				7				1				1										28	
4						5		4																						29	
59			1			1										1														30	
1	43	1	18			9		118								1				3		37	3	3						31	
1	3	4	4			6		5							5,103	1				1	4	8		1	1				9	32	
1	3					1		3							1	20	1		1			2		2				4	11	33	
2	4	1	2			3		5			1				1	1	335		1										5	36	
						1		3											5											37	
	8	7	1			2		245			3				1			3,076	1	2	13					83	28			38	
1								2							2				2	4,068										39	
4		2				1		1								1			1											40	
	58		9					22													72	1								41	
38						1									1															42	
2			2																3			290								43	
3	14		10			1		7										2	10	1		2	1	1	554			8		44	
34	126		20		1	74		9	1									1			2	1	1	554						45	
																														46	
6						4		28											1											47	
1	1	21						46								1			1											48	
45	133	19	62		3	176		261	64		34		6		66	48	8	256	19	10	21	20	5	15	2	3	113	39		49	
5	18	2	2					29							4	45	2	6	2			4								50	
825	1,700	70	57	7	4	401	6	709	17	9	23		2	2	115	330	163	227	18	21	62	68	236	67	10	4	51	56	45	51	
	2		4			20		3										1	4	1	3							900		52	
5		1						1																						53	
3	1		1			5		1		1			6						1		2	1		1						54	
																														55	
6								4											5											56	
1	3	1						1										1												57	
																														58	
1																														59	
1																														60	
1																														61	
1																														62	
1																														63	
2						6																								64	
2	265	5	23			279		30		3	11		4		56	5			18		28	64								65	
9	13	1				1		17		1					807	27		19	38	1	1	20								66	
1	6		1			2									36	1		4	21	1		10								67	
		11																												68	
	5	1																	3											69	
2,622	12,481	5,035	1,101	30	12	27,223	197	3,395	140	288	110	12	424	23	1,104	5,684	517	3,960	4,372	169	202	599	484	679	59	86	346	2,360	150	70	

Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	Total	British										Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh									
<i>Managerial</i>																					
1	Owners, managers, officials.....	837			5	5	5	126	86	8	27	5		6	3	4	3			1	15
<i>Professional</i>																					
2	Accountants and auditors.....	257					1	3	114	70	15	27	2		8		3	2			10
3	Architects.....	107					1		53	38	6	8	1	1	5	1	2			1	5
4	Chemists (other than pharmacists)...	180					2	4	73	53	4	14	2		5	1		6		1	1
5	Dentists.....	48					1	1	14	11	2	1			2	1		1			
6	Draftsmen and designers.....	378			2		7	4	174	108	8	56	2	1	4		2	2		2	1
7	Aeronautical engineers.....	23						1	11	9	1		1					1			
8	Chemical engineers.....	56							9	8		1			6			1			1
9	Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.).....	258		1	1			1	129	79	14	34	2		12	1	4	10		2	
10	Forestry engineers.....	6							2	1		1					1				
11	Electrical engineers.....	198							112	78	7	23	4		6		3	12		1	1
12	Mechanical engineers.....	181			1				68	55	2	10	1		8		1	2		1	
13	Metallurgical engineers.....	12					1		4	4							1				
14	Mining engineers.....	49					1		18	14		4									
15	Laboratory technicians and assistants n.e.s.....	310			1			1	140	94	13	29	4		3		3	9			8
16	Graduate nurses.....	1,073					10	3	709	403	157	127	22		11		13	4		1	5
17	Physicians and surgeons.....	439		2	1			1	182	99	35	45	3		29		2	19	1		
18	Teachers and professors.....	1,250		1	3		5	2	698	478	71	116	33		17		3	31		1	1
19	Other professional workers.....	2,122		1	6		4	16	790	532	73	157	28		43	3	11	33	1	2	12
20	TOTAL.....	6,947			5	16	33	36	3,300	2,134	408	653	105	2	159	7	48	134	2	12	36
<i>Clerical</i>																					
21	Stenographers and typists.....	2,329			6		14	8	1,588	1,109	162	285	32		8	1	10	10		5	72
22	Other clerical workers.....	3,130		2	5		26	18	1,455	880	203	348	24		10	4	46	27	2	8	24
23	TOTAL.....	5,459		2	11		40	26	3,043	1,989	365	633	56		18	5	56	37	2	8	29
<i>Transportation</i>																					
24	Air pilots, captains and mates, railway conductors, Locomotive engineers, etc.....	106							47	28	3	16			1		5			1	6
25	Other transportation workers.....	654			2		8	6	170	95	32	36	7	1			9	11		1	13
26	TOTAL.....	760			2		8	6	217	123	35	52	7	1	1		14	11		1	14
<i>Communication</i>																					
27	Communication workers.....	239			1			1	160	112	16	27	5		1		2	3			6
<i>Commercial</i>																					
28	Commercial travellers and salesmen..	874			3		5	4	323	208	40	67	8		4	2	20	4		7	28
29	Sales Clerks.....	750			4		5	6	344	171	53	115	5		17	2	13			5	12
30	Other trading workers.....	329		1	2		2	1	100	66	9	23	2		5		4	2	1		2
31	TOTAL.....	1,953		1	9		12	11	767	445	102	205	15		26	4	37	6	1		14
<i>Financial</i>																					
32	Financial workers.....	154			1			1	65	55	4	5	1		1						1

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and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1959

German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	From the U.S.A.	No.	
23	7	2	...		14	...	44	2	4	...		1	...	2	16	1	1	2	...	1	1	4	3	...	...	1	3	532	1		
5	5	2	...		6	...	25	...		...		1	...	4	9	1	3	4	1	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	43	2	
8	...	2	...		1	...	4	...	1	...		...	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	
13	3	4	...		6	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	10	...	6	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	18	4
44	5	7	...		9	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	29	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	4	...	12	5
1	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
1	4	1	...		1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	
12	2	1	...	1	5	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	6	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	45	9	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	
5	3	1	...		...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	3	1	15	11	
7	2	3	...		...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	12	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	53	12	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	
4	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	
36	6	3	...		4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	3	10	4	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	5	...	31	15	
46	8	1	...		7	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	59	42	6	6	2	...	...	4	3	8	...	...	...	3	2	97	16	
9	8	2	...	1	15	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	9	2	...	1	22	...	1	1	6	...	2	5	66	17	
23	5	6	...		8	...	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	35	1	7	1	4	1	6	1	5	1	2	1	7	3	298	18	
93	17	23	1	...	58	8	31	6	7	3	...	4	1	26	64	9	31	1	1	5	22	3	19	...	2	5	14	5	676	19	
311	68	56	1	2	121	11	150	15	13	8	...	6	2	136	255	32	106	16	8	11	61	16	60	4	17	7	45	19	1,445	20	
159	12	9	...		11	...	65	...	1	...	...	3	1	22	54	8	7	18	1	6	13	10	18	2	1	...	6	3	177	21	
470	33	25	1	1	28	4	99	...	6	1	...	5	...	68	187	19	58	35	3	3	16	12	42	1	1	...	17	2	284	22	
629	45	34	1	1	39	4	164	...	7	1	...	8	1	90	241	27	65	53	4	9	29	22	60	3	2	...	23	5	461	23	
4	2	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	22	24
61	27	2	...		120	1	34	1	1	...	...	5	...	13	41	8	18	14	...	1	9	2	2	...	...	4	...	7	2	40	25
65	29	2	...		120	1	35	1	1	...	...	5	...	15	49	9	19	14	...	1	10	3	3	...	1	4	8	2	62	26	
17	1	1	...		5	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	21	27	
56	8	4	...		7	...	38	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	55	3	7	4	...	2	3	3	7	1	4	...	1	1	264	28	
137	16	3	...		18	...	27	2	3	...	...	4	...	5	34	3	11	6	...	2	1	2	9	1	1	...	3	2	51	29	
36	7	7	...		9	1	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	6	2	1	1	4	2	10	1	1	...	1	...	70	30	
229	31	14	...		34	1	86	2	8	1	1	5	...	7	102	8	24	12	1	5	8	7	26	3	6	1	4	4	385	31	
6	1	...	...		2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	52	32	

Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	Total	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French
								Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh									
Service																					
33	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists....	627				14	10	125	84	16	23	2	1			17			1	3	25
34	Nurses' aides.....	723				8	3	245	129	44	65	7		3		15	6		1	6	19
35	Cooks.....	364	1	1		6	5	45	23	8	14			17	2	8			2	2	37
36	Domestic servants.....	6,714	2	4	9	74	16	552	267	83	196	6	1	49	4	88	11		5	77	63
37	Other non-professional service workers	1,312		1	5	23	6	357	209	55	85	8		170	1	11	2	1	2	5	73
38	TOTAL.....	9,740	3	6	14	125	40	1,324	712	206	383	23	2	239	7	139	19	1	11	93	217
Agricultural																					
39	Farmers and agriculturists.....	126					3	20	12	3	4	1				2			1		2
40	Farm labourers.....	4,839	3	2		17	89	406	253	76	67	10	7	11	2	249	77		1	74	42
41	TOTAL.....	4,965	3	2		17	92	426	265	79	71	11	7	11	2	251	77		2	74	44
Fishing, Trapping and Logging																					
42	Fishermen.....	21						4	2		2									1	2
43	Trappers.....	1																			
44	Bushmen and lumbermen.....	101				1		12	9	2	1			2		4	6			10	2
45	TOTAL.....	123				1		16	11	2	3			2		4	6			11	4
Mining																					
46	Miners.....	214				1		80	34	20	26				1	1				5	3
47	Oil field workers.....	19					1	2	1		1						1				
48	Other workers in mines, quarries.....	15						4	1	1		2									
49	TOTAL.....	248				1	1	86	36	21	27	2			1	1	1			5	3
Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction																					
50	Airplane mechanics and repairmen....	64					1	22	15	3	3	1			2	3	1				6
51	Automobile mechanics and repairmen	674			4	13	9	120	65	20	30	5			2	9	5			10	12
52	Bakers.....	360			2	8	9	24	11	3	10					9			4	1	14
53	Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen.	112				3		10	5	2	3					6					1
54	Boilermakers, platers.....	18						9	4		4	1									
55	Brick and stone masons.....	1,124			1	8	3	59	24	12	23				1	13				2	15
56	Butchers and meat cutters.....	285			2	11	4	51	32	5	13	1				6				1	14
57	Butter and cheese makers.....	3						1													
58	Cabinet and furniture makers.....	266			1	17	3	6	5						1	6					
59	Carpenters.....	1,224			2	14	8	158	77	24	54	3	2			30	3		3	22	18
60	Compositors and typesetters.....	82			1	3	2	31	19	3	9					3	3			1	3
61	Construction machinery operators....	65					1	22	13	7	2					1				1	
62	Coremakers.....	5						1	1												
63	Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	787			13	5	2	33	20	7	4	2			1	6			3	4	21
64	Electricians and wiremen.....	697	1		1	13	13	139	84	24	28	3	2			9	3		10	23	
65	Electroplaters.....	15				1		10	4	2	4					1					
66	Furriers.....	69			1	2	1	1				1								3	3
67	Glove makers.....	2																			1
68	Jewellers and watchmakers.....	104			7	1	2	7	4	1	2				1	1			3	5	
69	Leather cutters.....	1																			
70	Machine operators.....	280				9	7	51	22	8	19	2				4	1		1	2	8
71	Machinists.....	444			2	4	2	56	35	5	15	1				4	1			2	3
72	Mechanics and repairmen.....	909	1	3	3	7	17	79	36	15	25	3		3	1	20	3			7	54
73	Metal fitters and assemblers.....	402			2	12	10	118	69	19	27	3				1	1		3	13	
74	Milliners.....	8						1		1											1
75	Millwrights.....	10						2	2												
76	Moulders.....	64				5		16	8		8					2					1
77	Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	575			1	5	10	88	43	17	28		1		1	16			6	19	
78	Patternmakers.....	16						4	3			1									
79	Photoengravers and lithographers....	14				1		4	3	1						1					

[illegible]

Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	Total	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French
								Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh									
Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction—Concluded																					
80	Plasterers and lathers.....	85						29	12	9	8										1
81	Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	337				6	6	85	40	9	33	3			1	5					11
82	Printing and pressmen and plate printers.....	85		1			3	20	15	3	2										5
83	Radio repairmen.....	130		1			2	36	25	4	7					5	3				9
84	Sawyers (wood).....	16				2		2	1	1										1	
85	Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	102					1	30	19	1	9	1				1				2	3
86	Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	243	1	5	2	2		8	5	1		2		1			1				1
87	Spinners and weavers.....	43		1	3	1		5	3	1	1					1	1		1		
88	Stationary engineers.....	85		1			1	43	32	3	8					2	2		1		1
89	Stonecutters and dressers.....	8																			1
90	Tailors.....	491		3	2	2		28	10	8	10			2		3				1	2
91	Tanners.....	4																			
92	Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....	190				1	1	49	36	3	7	3				3					2
93	Upholsterers.....	91				1		15	9	4	2					4					
94	Welders and flame cutters.....	290	1	1	5	8		50	25	9	15	1				5	1			5	8
Other workers—																					
95	in food products.....	79			1	3	2	16	8	1	7				2	3			1		2
96	in rubber products.....	22	1					3	3						1		1				
97	in leather & leather products.....	24			2	1		3	2		1										1
98	in textiles.....	91			2	1	1	29	20	4	5								1	1	2
99	in clothing & textile goods.....	198			1	2	2	88	34	24	27	3			1					1	5
100	in wood products.....	93		1				26	11	3	12						15			1	1
101	in pulp, paper, paper products.....	17				1		4	2	2											1
102	in printing and publishing.....	57					4	24	18	2	4					2	1				
103	in metal.....	227			4	1		51	27	7	15	2			1	2	2		2	6	4
104	in non-metallic mineral products.....	88			2	1	3	10	8	1	1					1					1
105	manufacturing & mechanical.....	787			2	7	3	267	153	33	76	5		4	1	16	6		1	10	19
106	in construction.....	230				1	3	54	38	6	10			1		1			1	1	3
107	TOTAL.....	12,792	3	5	71	182	149	2,098	1,160	318	575	45	5	11	16	203	51		18	114	320
Labourers																					
108	General Labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging and mining).....	8,940	2	5	9	18	14	269	100	67	98	4	3	21	3	26	104		4	25	30
Not Stated																					
109	Not stated and unknown.....	394		2	1	4	5	87	42	15	26	4		5	1	4	2			11	7
110	TOTAL WORKERS.....	53,551	11	28	140	446	387	11,984	7,270	1,646	2,785	283	20	501	49	789	454	6	56	417	1,042
Dependents																					
111	Wives.....	21,223	4	8	35	130	172	2,582	1,622	289	613	58	4	1,243	31	199	88	3	9	168	302
112	Children.....	26,133	2	22	39	119	227	3,777	2,358	448	904	67	16	742	27	345	128	5	11	270	386
113	Others.....	6,021	1	2	17	53	28	1,018	688	106	206	18	4	75	5	39	46	2	12	35	67
114	TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	53,377	7	32	91	302	427	7,377	4,668	843	1,723	143	24	2,060	63	583	262	10	32	473	755
115	TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	106,928	18	60	231	748	814	19,361	11,938	2,489	4,508	426	44	2,561	112	1,372	716	16	88	890	1,797

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and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1959—Concluded

German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	From the U.S.A.	No.
9	1				17										9											3			6	80
91	15	6			23		11					10			15	1	8	10	2		4	2	2				7	15	81	
20	2	1			3		6	1				8		2	6	1						2	2					7	82	
13	3				15		5	1	1	1				1	21	1	1				1				1	1		8	83	
5					2										1													2	84	
33	1				4		2					1		1	4	2		1			3	1	2				3	7	85	
11	52	4			92		20							2	5		14	6			3	1	2		1		13	1	86	
13	2	1			3		2	1						3	3		3		3							1	1		87	
5	2				3									1	9		1	3			1								9	88
40	65	9			186		78		1	1		2		6	2		33	4	1		2					3	13	2	89	
1							1																						2	90
86	1	5			6		2								8		8					1	5				5		7	92
34		1			7		1					1		1	9	2	3						1	1			5		6	93
77	7	4			40		3	1				2		2	29		3	6			2	3	3	1	2		5	1	15	94
13	5	1			5		2		1						5		6						6				1		4	95
7	1				2					1																	2		2	96
4	1	1			1		3								2		1	1									3			97
4	1	3	1		3		10	4		2		1			6		4	1			2				1		3		8	98
21	8	5			18		7		1					1	3	1	9	2	1		3			1		3	2		12	99
15	2	3			7		1		1						3	2	3		1			1	1				5		4	100
5					2							1		1															2	101
9							2							2	3		1	2									2		5	102
60	3	6			10		6					3			22	1	3	10			3		2			3	7		15	103
17					30							3			8	1	3				1		1						4	104
78	31	22			45	1	17	2		1		3		4	50	12	43	8		2	4	5	7		3	3	14		96	105
44	4	5			29		7			1		1		1	10	3	3	4		2		1	4				3		43	106
2,764	773	224	4	1	2,260	1	416	20	12	16	3	124	2	100	811	69	432	204	16	17	76	37	109	1	7	49	412	8	578	107
284	1,055	43	1		6,071	2	49	3	32	4		18		16	100	9	222	211	8	3	14	6	6	9	3	24	146	3	65	108
40	13	11			21	5	21	1	5			4		8	47	6	46	10	1		2	2	3	2		3	3		11	109
6,280	3,425	548	11	5	12,231	34	1,092	61	143	41	5	212	6	805	2,471	207	1,396	1,848	59	63	299	137	426	25	39	129	990	52	4,181	110
1,796	565	215	5	2	6,046	102	611	22	37	12	1	64	14	57	1,055	60	855	1,134	38	33	108	42	68	10	15	53	542	22	2,661	111
1,926	687	130	7	1	6,987	42	851	28	75	28	5	133	1	99	1,684	73	1,143	1,335	18	25	100	56	87	13	20	93	638	23	3,709	112
779	288	151			1,558	13	132	12	24	6	1	13		28	144	14	339	87	33	19	24	13	31	1	8	20	134	8	787	113
4,501	1,540	496	12	3	14,591	157	1,594	62	136	46	7	210	15	184	2,883	147	2,337	2,506	89	77	232	111	186	24	43	166	1,314	53	7,157	114
10,781	4,965	1,044	23	8	26,822	191	2,686	123	279	87	12	422	21	989	5,354	354	3,733	4,354	148	140	531	248	612	49	82	295	2,304	105	11,338	115

Table 8

Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1959

Intended Occupation	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
<i>Managerial</i>												
Owners, managers, officials.....	837	3	1	3	8	216	392	22	12	76	102	2
<i>Professional</i>												
Accountants and auditors.....	257	1		1	2	83	119	7	2	10	32	...
Architects.....	107			1	1	26	52	4	2	8	13	...
Chemists (other than pharmacists).....	180	2		1	2	42	103	5	1	5	19	...
Dentists.....	48	1		4		8	20	2	1	3	8	1
Draftsmen and designers.....	378	1		4	11	111	192	10	1	20	28	...
Aeronautical engineers.....	23	1				6	10			2	4	...
Chemical engineers.....	56				1	16	26		2	7	4	...
Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.).....	258	1		3	4	80	114	6	3	13	34	...
Forestry engineers.....	6					1	1		1	1	2	...
Electrical engineers.....	198	1		2	2	102	72	2	2	5	10	...
Mechanical engineers.....	181	1		3	1	52	95	6	2	13	8	...
Metallurgical engineers.....	12					2	7	1			2	...
Mining engineers.....	49	1				11	15	1	3	10	8	...
Laboratory technicians & Assistants n.e.s.....	310	1				67	161	11	6	21	36	1
Graduate nurses.....	1,073	33		15	13	128	619	42	35	74	114	...
Physicians and surgeons.....	439	23		8	3	96	163	31	40	35	40	...
Teachers and professors.....	1,250	29		23	22	245	410	62	60	138	260	1
Other professional workers.....	2,122	13	5	33	35	503	895	89	75	201	268	5
TOTAL.....	6,947	109	5	104	97	1,579	3,074	279	236	566	890	8
<i>Clerical</i>												
Stenographers and typists.....	2,329	2	2	14	11	637	1,237	38	15	97	274	2
Other clerical workers.....	3,130	11	1	25	10	714	1,662	98	23	213	368	5
TOTAL.....	5,459	13	3	39	21	1,351	2,899	136	38	310	642	7
<i>Transportation</i>												
Air pilots, captains & mates, railway conductors, Locomotive engineers, etc.....	106	2	1	3	...	45	27	6	...	2	20	...
Other transportation workers.....	654	6	...	2	4	162	334	34	9	26	73	4
TOTAL.....	760	8	1	5	4	207	361	40	9	28	93	4
<i>Communications</i>												
Communication workers.....	239	1	...	3	...	51	127	11	2	16	28	...
<i>Commercial</i>												
Commercial travellers and salesmen.....	874	...	...	8	5	205	454	25	10	45	121	1
Sales clerks.....	750	1	1	7	4	145	422	20	5	48	97	...
Other trading workers.....	329	1	...	4	3	85	172	9	...	11	43	1
TOTAL.....	1,953	2	1	19	12	435	1,048	54	15	104	261	2
<i>Financial</i>												
Financial workers.....	154	...	...	...	...	43	89	2	1	5	14	...

Table 8

*Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination,
Calendar Year 1959—Continued*

Intended Occupation	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
<i>Service</i>												
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....	627	2	1	9	2	152	371	13	2	31	44	...
Nurses' aides.....	723	2	...	12	7	150	364	28	22	40	98	...
Cooks.....	364	1	...	...	1	134	160	13	2	17	36	...
Domestic servants.....	6,714	1	6	90	11	2,221	3,341	181	64	346	451	...
Other non-professional service workers.....	1,312	8	1	25	4	427	539	46	32	73	154	...
TOTAL.....	9,740	14	8	136	25	3,084	4,775	281	122	507	783	5
<i>Agricultural</i>												
Farmers and agriculturists.....	126	...	1	4	1	5	40	2	3	14	56	...
Farm labourers.....	4,839	1	10	35	15	908	2,711	149	92	426	490	2
TOTAL.....	4,965	1	11	39	16	913	2,751	151	95	440	546	2
<i>Fishing, Trapping and Logging</i>												
Fishermen.....	21	...	...	4	1	6	3	...	...	...	7	...
Trappers.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bushmen and lumbermen.....	101	...	...	...	...	8	35	...	...	4	54	...
TOTAL.....	123	...	...	4	1	15	38	...	...	4	61	...
<i>Mining</i>												
Miners.....	214	...	...	2	...	30	121	16	7	17	15	6
Oil field workers.....	19	...	...	1	1	5	3	1	...	6	2	...
Other workers in mines, quarries.....	15	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	5	1	...
TOTAL.....	248	...	...	3	1	40	128	17	7	28	18	6
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</i>												
Airplane mechanics and repairmen.....	64	...	...	1	...	18	29	4	...	4	8	...
Automobile mechanics and repairmen.....	674	...	...	3	4	164	354	28	19	43	59	...
Bakers.....	360	...	...	1	1	97	168	22	9	32	29	1
Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen.....	112	...	...	1	...	19	58	12	2	11	8	1
Boilermakers, platers.....	18	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	5	...
Brick and stone masons.....	1,124	1	...	9	3	215	675	47	12	91	71	...
Butchers and meat cutters.....	285	1	...	3	...	58	148	24	6	21	24	...
Butter and cheese makers.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinet and furniture makers.....	266	...	...	...	1	63	125	22	5	25	24	1
Carpenters.....	1,224	3	...	7	9	262	614	57	35	106	127	4
Compositors and typesetters.....	82	...	...	...	...	23	40	4	2	8	5	...
Construction machinery operators.....	65	...	...	...	1	14	27	5	2	8	8	...
Coremakers.....	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	787	...	...	5	4	345	334	23	10	28	38	...
Electricians and wiremen.....	697	4	...	4	5	171	337	50	11	56	59	...
Electroplaters.....	15	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	1	...
Furriers.....	69	...	...	1	...	36	22	6	1	1	2	...
Glove makers.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellers and watchmakers.....	104	1	...	2	...	48	41	4	1	3	4	...
Leather cutters.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Machine operators.....	280	1	...	4	1	56	156	17	3	26	16	...
Machinists.....	444	...	...	12	3	60	249	37	3	43	36	1
Mechanics and repairmen.....	906	6	...	8	4	267	463	37	8	51	64	1
Metal fitters and assemblers.....	492	3	...	2	...	73	210	25	7	50	32	...
Milliners.....	8	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...
Millwrights.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	1	...
Moulders.....	64	...	...	...	...	14	39	2	1	5	3	...

Table 8

*Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination,
Calendar Year 1959—Concluded*

Intended Occupation	Canada	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction—Concluded</i>												
Painters decorators, glaziers.....	575	1		4	5	129	303	33	8	44	47	1
Patternmakers.....	16					3	9	1		3		
Photoengravers and lithographers.....	14					3	9					
Plasterers and lathers.....	85					22	35	8	1	7	12	
Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	337	2		4	3	80	162	10	15	28	32	1
Printing and pressmen and plate printers.....	85					24	46	4	1	7	3	
Radio repairmen.....	130	1				47	60	7	2	6	7	
Sawyers (wood).....	16					2	7	1		1	5	
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	102	1			2	18	57	5	2	6	11	
Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	243		1	5	1	93	106	12	6	6	13	
Spinners and weavers.....	43			3		5	24	1		5	5	
Stationary engineers.....	85	10		2	1	12	40	3		9	7	1
Stonecutters and dressers.....	8				2	2	3				1	
Tailors.....	491			4		184	240	22	2	16	23	
Tanners.....	4					1	3					
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....	190	1		5		40	105	6		14	18	1
Upholsterers.....	91			2		13	40	6	5	7	18	
Welders and flame cutters.....	290			2	1	66	160	8	5	22	26	
Other Workers												
in food products.....	79			1		19	36	6		7	10	
in rubber products.....	22					3	13		1	1	2	
in leather and leather products.....	24					7	13				1	
in textiles.....	91			1		36	41	3		3	6	
in clothing and textile goods.....	198			1		54	116	8	1	3	14	
in wood products.....	93			2		14	44	1	2	3	27	
in pulp, paper, paper products.....	17				1	1	8	2			5	
in printing and publishing.....	57			1	2	13	33	1		3	4	
in metal.....	227				1	52	132	13	4	9	15	1
in non-metallic mineral products.....	88					26	44	5	1	6		
in manufacturing and mechanical.....	787	4		5	5	173	436	27	8	56	72	1
in construction.....	230	1		2	2	46	108	9	5	28	29	
TOTAL.....	12,792	41	1	109	62	3,204	6,557	632	209	919	1,043	15
<i>Labourers</i>												
General Labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging and mining).....	8,940	5	2	46	15	2,566	5,134	172	58	333	601	8
<i>Not Stated</i>												
Not stated and unknown.....	394		1	1	2	83	188	16	11	33	57	2
TOTAL WORKERS.....	53,551	197	34	511	264	13,787	27,561	1,813	815	3,369	5,139	61
<i>Dependents</i>												
Wives.....	21,223	58	17	179	129	4,282	11,458	712	425	1,581	2,352	30
Children.....	26,133	75	31	253	186	5,449	13,896	899	470	2,096	2,747	31
Others.....	6,021	15	9	144	61	1,298	3,061	186	105	377	762	3
TOTAL DEPENDENTS.....	53,377	148	57	576	376	11,029	28,415	1,797	1,000	4,054	5,861	64
TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	106,928	345	91	1,087	640	24,816	55,976	3,610	1,815	7,423	11,000	125

Indian Affairs Branch

H. M. Jones, Director

Several events and developments of special note during the 1959-60 year strengthened the purpose and course of Indian Affairs administration.

Following an extensive visit to Indian reserves in three western provinces, the Minister opened the National Indian Superintendents' Conference at Banff, Alberta, on September 14, 1959. The four and one-half day conference permitted a valuable exchange of views between Branch personnel. Particular attention was given to the encouragement of a greater degree of participation by Indians in the conduct of their own affairs and the fostering of Indian leadership in community development.

In the spring of 1959, a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons was appointed to examine the Indian Act and to investigate and report upon Indian administration. The Committee, which sat until June, examined witnesses both in and out of the public service, including Indians from several reserves. In March 1960, a similar Committee was appointed to continue the examination.

In the field of Indian welfare the higher rates of assistance and improved methods of relief administration introduced in April, 1959, proved to be very satisfactory. The Indians concerned gave convincing evidence of their ability to discharge the additional responsibilities which they were required to assume for the management of their own affairs under the changed procedures. In Ontario preparation for the first phase of the integration of Indians in the provincial public assistance program was completed. Seventeen bands, representing over thirty-five per cent of the Indian population of the province, are now eligible to participate in the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act on the same basis as municipalities.

It is particularly gratifying to note that a larger number of Indian homes were constructed than in any previous year. Fourteen hundred and sixty-five houses were completed, representing an expenditure of nearly \$3,750,000, forty-seven per cent of which was provided by Indians either personally or from their band funds. The increased participation by the Indians themselves reflects a greater interest in the improvement of their communities.

The trend toward more Indian employment off reserves in a wider variety of occupations was reinforced by the expansion of employment placement services within the Branch, operating in cooperation with the National Employment Service. Job opportunities in urban centres are growing for Indians, particularly for those from centrally-located reserves. For those from more remote reserves, industrial developments taking place in northern areas have provided employment. So have road clearing and commercial fishing projects managed or actively assisted by the Branch. Inventories of the Indian labour force were begun on a number of reserves under the direction of Branch specialists.

The expansion of educational services for Indian children was reflected not only in the net increase in enrolment of 1,801 pupils during the year but also in the diversity of vocational training pursued by Indian students. Of special note was the enrolment of 33 Indian students in teacher training. The number of Indians teaching in the Indian schools has now reached 116. It is through their efforts and those of the Indian school committees that leadership in school affairs is being assumed by the Indian people.

A vigorous construction program to provide additional school class-rooms was maintained. The road construction program was accelerated on various reserves. It helped to improve transportation for school buses and to open up new areas.

Sanitation on Indian reserves also received increased attention. Several village water supply systems were brought into operation; others are being built. Branch engineers are investigating many more water and sewage sites.

Band Councils

Band councils have a major part to play in the government and development of Indian communities. They are the official representatives of their bands. They exercise certain powers and duties under the Indian Act in such matters as band membership, land allotment, the leasing of reserve lands, and band fund management. Band councils may also make by-laws relating to game management, zoning, public works, health, the prevention of disorderly conduct and nuisances, and other subjects of a local nature. In bands which have been declared by the Governor-in-Council as having reached an advanced stage of development, the councils concerned may make by-laws for the raising of monies, the appropriation and expenditure of monies to defray band expenses, and the appointment of officials to conduct council business with provision for their remuneration. There are 27 band councils having authority to pass such by-laws.

Three hundred and fifty-seven Indian bands select their councils under an elective system provided for in the Indian Act. Under this system band councils consist of one chief only, and one councillor for every one hundred members of the band. In choosing their chiefs and councillors the remaining 200 bands prefer to do so according to the custom of each band although the band custom often approximates the elective system. Ten bands officially adopted the elective system in the past fiscal year.

Band councils passed 27 by-laws during the year bringing the total number of by-laws recorded to 245. Five of the 27 by-laws dealt with the raising and expenditure of monies. Forty-one by-laws of this type were passed in previous years.

Throughout the year 137 elections were held under the provisions of the Indian Act with several of the candidates being women. Sixty-six women councillors and 7 women chiefs hold office under the elective system while 8 women hold office under band custom.

Economic Development

The new Economic Development Division came into full operation as a separate entity in February, 1960, and has assumed responsibility for co-ordinating and directing activities having to do with Indian employment. Its operations include the employment placement programme, embracing both urban and rural employment; the management of fur, fish and wildlife resources; revolving fund loans and other forms of financial assistance; administration of Veterans' Land Act grants to Indian veterans on reserves; the promotion of agriculture and stock raising, and Indian handicraft; and in general, measures for the economic advancement of the Indian people. The division will co-operate with federal and provincial departments, and organizations and private groups, concerned with Indian employment.

Employment Placement Programme

The placement programme develops job opportunities for Indians, both urban and rural, and promotes their employment in a wider range of occupations.

On the basis of an agreement between departments the placement of carefully-selected Indians in permanent employment under the urban programme is

the direct responsibility of the National Employment Service, with the Indian placement officers responsible for selection and other phases of establishment. The N.E.S. continues to play an essential role in the placement of Indians in rural and frontier areas in agriculture, road and building construction, woods operations and mining.

The first combined conference of placement officers and field officers to consider expansion of the urban placement programme, and the development of local employment programmes, was held in December.

The urban placement programme, begun in 1957, continued to expand. In addition to placement officers at Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, North Bay, Toronto, and Quebec, appointments were made to the Maritimes and Saskatchewan regions.

From April 1, 1959 to February 29, 1960, 316 selected Indians sought assistance through the urban programme. Of these 231 were established in permanent employment, and a further 47 were awaiting placement at the end of the period. The emphasis in this programme continues to be placed on careful selection, rather than on large numbers of placements.

The placement officers, in co-operation with the regional field officers, helped Indians to secure some 1,765 seasonal or temporary jobs.

A placement officer for the Mackenzie District, and one for the Yukon Territory to serve also the Rocky Mountain Trench area of northern British Columbia, are to be appointed in 1960-61. Further expansion is planned, and the groundwork for this is being laid in a number of urban centres.

Employment Opportunities and Conditions

The employment of Indians in a variety of projects and occupations is described later under "The Provincial Picture". Employment programmes of major significance include the recruitment, through the N.E.S., of 1,100 Indians from Alberta and Saskatchewan reserves for the beet fields in the Lethbridge area; increased employment of Indians in similar work in Manitoba; the employment of about 100 Indians of the Aklavik Agency on construction projects which earned them more than \$300,000; the clearing of 30 miles of road along the Watson Lake-Ross River route in the Yukon, with up to 100 men employed under a Branch-administered programme carried out in co-operation with the Departments of Northern Affairs and Public Works; the employment of Indians from northern British Columbia and Alberta on the construction of a microwave system along the Alaska Highway; the placement of 75 Indians, in co-operation with the Province of Manitoba, in brushing work connected with the Grand Rapids Dam; the employment of 70 Indians in road construction related to the Anaconda Iron Ore Company development in northern Ontario; the placement of 125 Indians in seasonal employment in the Seven Islands area of Quebec through the N.E.S. after a labour force survey by the Branch.

The mining industry continues to offer employment to an increasing number of Indians. At the peak of activity, an estimated 100 were employed in the construction phase of the International Nickel project at Thompson, Manitoba. In addition to the employment available with the Iron Ore Company at Schefferville, developments at Lac Jeannine, Wabush and Port Cartier in northern Quebec offered opportunities to Indians from the Seven Islands and Bersimis Agencies.

A study of job opportunities for Indians in the B.C. coastal logging industry was started. Before the year-end a programme of selective placement had been initiated at two centres on Vancouver Island in co-operation with N.E.S.

During the winter, inventories of Indian labour were begun in several areas. Similar surveys undertaken previously on certain reserves in Quebec have proved effective in helping Indians towards jobs in the mining areas, and tangible results are expected from this type of study on other reserves.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The rehabilitation and management of fur resources for the benefit of Indians was continued in co-operation with the various provincial and territorial administrations; under formal agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario; under a special projects program in the province of Quebec and on the Sipanok Fur Project in Saskatchewan; and by informal arrangements in other areas.

The agreement with Ontario ended March 31, 1960. Preliminary discussions were held with the provincial authorities with a view to entering into a new agreement which would include, as well as the fur resources, commercial fishing, wild rice harvesting and other related areas of endeavour which concern the two administrations in relation to Indians.

Under the supplementary agreement with Manitoba, progress was made in reconstruction of water control structures on the Summerberry muskrat project. Further construction is deferred pending determination of the effect the hydro development at Grand Rapids will have on the marsh.

The areas of northeastern Manitoba and the western part of the Patricia District in Ontario, which were affected by a beaver die-off through disease in 1951-52, are recovering; the recovery in Ontario has been accelerated by a transplanting program. To date, 174 beaver have been liberated in that area.

Indian trappers shared proportionately in a total of 247,196 beaver taken in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec, where fur rehabilitation agreements or co-operative arrangements are in effect. The value of this crop was \$2,674,483, a slight decrease from the previous year's production. The number of Indians participating in each of the four provinces was over 50 per cent of the total trappers of beaver, and in some cases the percentage of Indians was substantially higher.

The supply of other fur-bearing animals was about average. It is anticipated that there will be an increase for the second successive year in marten, mink, fisher and lynx.

During the early part of the season, a greater number of Indian trappers returned to their traplines, particularly in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories, where trapping interest had been at a low ebb. This movement was sustained and encouraged by the department with the introduction of a programme of repayable assistance to trappers for the purchase of provisions and equipment. This assistance was designed to enable them to reach and remain in remote trapping areas that had been dormant for a number of years.

The final fur sales in the late summer of 1959 indicated that a steady market was in prospect for the 1959-60 season. The market opened at 15 per cent above last year's level and continued firm up to the end of the fiscal year. The most gratifying result of the early sales was the interest in long-haired furs, especially foxes, lynx and marten. One lot of eastern arctic red foxes averaged \$23 while the general average for acceptable skins was around \$6.50. This variety was almost worthless the year before. Lynx sold well at an average of around \$12 while marten averaged \$9, choice pelts bringing up to \$30. Mink and otter continued in popularity despite the increased demand for the long-haired furs. Mink brought returns up to \$20 while otter were very firm at prices up to \$60 with average seasonal prices near the \$25 level.

Good quality beaver were in demand at \$10.50, country average. The Quebec Preserve beaver continued to lead the market with a top price of \$44.

Although the general production of marketable pelts is likely to surpass last year's production when final returns are tabulated, it is noted that the better prices received for furs are still far short of meeting the increase in the price of commodities, and Indians, especially in isolated areas, continue to find it difficult

to earn more than a subsistence from trapping. Branch interest and participation in foreign exhibits of Canadian fur and fur garments continued with the aim of creating greater demand.

Upland birds, especially ptarmigan in northern areas, were abundant. So were snowshoe rabbits. Both are important to the diet of Indians while on their trapping areas.

With the exception of barren ground caribou, big game populations registered increases, favoured by moderate weather and average snowfall.

The precarious population level of the barren ground caribou continued to be critical and was under close surveillance by the Canadian Wildlife Service. A gratifying report has been made that a satisfactory calf survival was registered again this year. It may well be that this animal is in the slow process of recovering from the severe declines witnessed during the past decade.

Domestic fishery projects were continued, particularly within the range of the barren ground caribou as a means of relieving the hunting pressure on these animals. Although accurate figures are not available, it is reported that the total amount of fish hung for domestic use and for dog feed will surpass last year's figure of 1,000,000 pounds.

The department continued to develop and expand organized commercial fishing projects, both winter and summer, which, along with trapping, are recognized as an industry nearest to the traditional pursuits of the Indian. A winter commercial fishery has been carried out on Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories over the past few years under a training school concept so that more Indians may share in the returns from the resource.

A summer goldeye fishery at Lake Claire in the Wood Buffalo National Park was again in operation, and although the full quota was not reached, this project was profitable to all concerned and added to the economy of the Fort Chipewyan settlement.

The winter commercial fishing limit was taken in northern Saskatchewan and sold at favourable prices. The winter fishing in Manitoba was held back to January 1st, which enabled the Indians to make a fall hunt of beaver and mink before engaging in winter fishing activities. Limited quotas were taken in the Patricia area of Ontario.

The growing economic importance of commercial fishing to Indians, who, up until a few years ago, did little more than produce fish for their own use, can be appreciated from a value estimated in excess of \$960,700 from inland lake fisheries for the year under review. In addition, Indians continued to participate in the coastal fisheries of B.C. and to a lesser degree in the Atlantic Provinces. The value to them of fish produced in those areas approached \$5,000,000. Indians also earned approximately \$1,000,000 in wages in the packing, canning and processing of fish products bringing their total earnings from the industry to almost \$7,000,000.

The wild rice crop was below average. The decline in the harvest was attributable partly to natural causes, and partly to premature harvest in some areas. The value to Indians from the northwestern Ontario area was \$110,000 and from Branch concessions in Manitoba only \$3,800. One provincial government is planning a study of this resource so that control and management may produce sustained crops.

Revolving Fund Loans

Indians who live on reserves continue to use the revolving fund as a resource of credit for projects and enterprises to improve their standard of living.

There were 100 loans approved this year amounting to \$109,229.78, compared with 109 loans last year of \$134,926.45. This year most of the loans were for agricultural purposes, including machinery and cattle, with the next largest

number for fishing boats and equipment. Other loans were granted for the purchase of trucks, timber operations, and miscellaneous purposes including assistance to a co-operative for marketing native Indian handicraft.

As of March 31, 1960, out of the \$1,000,000 loan fund, there was \$506,726.90 available for loans. There were 545 accounts which represent unpaid balances of \$462,767.93, compared to 535 accounts with an unpaid balance of \$446,601.59 at the end of the previous year.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Twenty-one grants were approved during the year compared with 19 in the previous year and 21 in 1957-58. In all, 1,598 grants have been approved since 1945, representing an investment of \$3,655,756.07 for the following purposes and amounts:

Land and Buildings.....	\$ 324,086.58
Building Materials.....	1,755,208.02
Clearing.....	84,907.64
Stock and Equipment.....	1,022,718.21
Forestry Equipment.....	19,665.14
Commercial Fishing Equipment.....	210,183.82
Fur Farming.....	35,340.45
Household Equipment.....	203,646.21
	\$ 3,655,756.07

A total of 1,014 veterans have now been notified that they have qualified for clear title to all purchases made from the proceeds of the grants.

Agricultural Assistance

Financial help for Indians in farming was provided for many purposes, including breaking and fencing, seeding and fertilizing. Principles of self-help are stressed, but field staff instruct Indians in farming techniques and the use and maintenance of modern machinery and equipment. The aim is to utilize more fully all suitable reserve lands and encourage the Indians in those areas to become self-supporting. Materials and supplies were issued to assist the Indians to achieve a higher standard of living. These included seed grain, livestock, materials for weed control, gasoline, oil and grease. These expenditures were usually made on a repayment basis or with initial part-payments from the farmers.

In the prairie provinces particularly, various financing plans were introduced or extended to enable reliable Indians with meagre financial resources to get an adequate start in cattle-raising without being saddled with an undue burden of debt. These included rotating cattle schemes, whereby herds purchased from appropriation funds are loaned to an individual Indian from one to three years. At the end of that time, the initial participants retain the calves, and turn over the original herd to another Indian. Schemes vary, but it is hoped in this way to establish a number of Indian farmers in cattle-raising.

Seventeen bulls were purchased during the fiscal year from appropriation, to establish new herds and provide replacements.

Provincial agricultural representatives have furnished valuable advice on selection, purchase, and inspection of livestock.

To promote interest in farming, grants of \$5,300 were made to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs where Indians displayed livestock, garden produce and handicrafts. In addition nearly \$1,500 was awarded for garden and home improvement prizes.

An interesting development was the participation of Indian farmers in the three prairie provinces in distributions of special assistance by the provincial governments to those who had harvested less than 50 per cent of their grain.

This was under the arrangement approved by Parliament whereby the federal government would reimburse the provinces to the extent of 50 per cent for crop loss payments.

At least 263 Indian farmers benefited. Indian farmers also received assistance under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

Sawmill Operations

As an aid to the welfare housing program, a portable sawmill, stationary power unit and planer were bought for the Little Grand Rapids Band in the Clandeboyne Agency in Manitoba. Three new tractors were purchased for various locations, to produce greater operating efficiency. To assist in sawmill operations, expenditures from appropriation funds were made for gasoline and oil and repairs to equipment. Apart from furnishing lumber for housing and other building projects these mills provide wages and training for Indians.

Handicraft

Indians in many parts of Canada are still producing a substantial volume of handicraft articles for their own use or for sale. Goods for sale are marketed locally for the most part or through their own arrangements with sales outlets. The estimated value of Indian handicraft production for the year, on the basis of field reports, was approximately \$560,000, compared with \$438,000 in 1958-59. The amount realized from sales is estimated to have been in excess of \$400,000.

The handicraft section at Ottawa, whose services are available to all bands or individuals who wish to use its marketing and other facilities, shipped craft orders valued at \$10,215 to merchants across Canada during the fiscal year. The section paid \$6,289 for articles produced by Indian craft workers at Pierreville, Manitoulin Island and Maria.

Imports have had an adverse effect on sales in recent years, but orders received up to March 31st for the 1960 summer season showed that merchants are increasingly interested in genuine Indian-made articles, and a satisfactory season is anticipated.

Under a non-profit arrangement, 4,488 hospital garments were sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare for \$9,733 and approximately \$3,900 was paid to members of Homemakers' Clubs who made hospital clothing. As in the past, the members made good use of cuttings in the production of layettes and patch quilts.

In addition to receiving, checking and re-packing craft orders and hospital clothing, the handicraft section handled some 300 parcels or cartons of welfare clothing and 250 parcels of school supplies.

Welfare

Public Assistance

The higher rates of assistance and improved methods of food administration introduced April 1, 1959, have proven to be very satisfactory. The former ration system was discontinued, as planned, and replaced by payments in cash or dollar value orders. Payments in cash were restricted to 20% of the cases in the year under review but will be extended to more bands in 1960-61.

The new procedures place much greater responsibility on the Indians and have been patterned on practices followed in most non-Indian communities. With very few exceptions, the Indians have amply justified confidence in their ability to manage these funds for themselves.

A brochure about dietary needs, produced in co-operation with Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, was widely distributed not only to relief recipients but to all who were interested in improving their health through proper foods.

In addition to food, indigent Indians may be granted assistance for fuel, clothing, household equipment, essential services, special diets and other miscellaneous aid, as required, in individual cases.

Every effort is being made to reach agreements with provincial governments which will make possible the application of normal provincial services and benefits on reserves. With regard to public assistance, 17 bands in Ontario, representing 35% of the Indian population of this province, were authorized by Order-in-Council, issued pursuant to Section 68 of the Indian Act, to participate in the same manner as municipalities in the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act. It is expected these benefits will be extended to other Indians in the province gradually. Negotiations for the integration of reserves in the welfare programmes of other provinces are underway. Meanwhile, Indian Affairs Branch programmes are being related as closely as possible to provincial standards and methods to facilitate transfer and minimize points of difference.

Community Organization

Elected councils and other Indian organizations on reserves are assuming increased responsibility for the planning and development of measures to improve social and economic conditions on reserves.

An important contributory factor has been the leadership training programme initiated in 1954 to promote community organization. The Branch-sponsored programme has continued and has been greatly expanded through the co-operation and assistance of university extension departments, provincial educational authorities, and various health and welfare organizations. In addition to courses arranged and conducted by Indian Affairs officials, annual folk schools have been sponsored in co-operation with the Nova Scotia Department of Education and, each year, leadership training courses have been held under the auspices of the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg.

The Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University has directed an intensive programme sponsoring community action by Indians on the Membertou Reserve in Nova Scotia. Recently this has been extended to other reserves on Cape Breton Island. Universities are assisting in planning and developing programmes for Indian groups in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec. In Ontario, Indian women who participated in a craft instructors' course conducted by the Community Programs Branch of the Provincial Department of Education are now, themselves, giving courses in weaving to Indian groups on reserves and this branch of the provincial government planned and organized a special leadership training session for Indian chiefs and councillors.

The results of a greater awareness of the community needs and better understanding of methods and techniques of co-operative action are being reflected in the formation of additional Indian organizations for health, educational, recreation and welfare purposes. The influence of this training has been noted also in the expansion of the activities of existing organizations and increasingly responsible management of band affairs. There are now 161 Indian Homemakers' Clubs undertaking projects to improve standards of home and community life. Northern and Southern Ontario groups held conventions during the past year and club members assumed a large share of the responsibility for planning and organizing them. In Alberta and British Columbia, delegates representing the smaller geographic areas are meeting for shorter periods to exchange ideas and experiences and to plan improved programmes.

Child Care

Services for the protection of dependent and neglected children living on reserves in Ontario are provided by local Children's Aid Societies on the basis of formal agreements with the province and the participating societies. In British Columbia the services of the provincial Department of Public Welfare

are generally available for child welfare services on reserves. In other provinces a larger share of the responsibility for dealing with cases of child neglect in Indian communities rests with the Indian Affairs Branch but, increasingly, the co-operation and assistance of accredited child caring agencies are being employed, particularly in the more serious situations.

The number of foster children in private homes or institutions has shown a considerable increase in the past year. This is the result of the increased services which child welfare agencies now provide for Indian families. The number of children in care as of December 31, 1959, was:

Prince Edward Island.....	17
Nova Scotia.....	137
New Brunswick.....	75
Quebec.....	58
Ontario.....	383
Manitoba.....	74
Saskatchewan.....	107
Alberta.....	36
British Columbia.....	231
Northwest Territories.....	31
Yukon.....	10
Total.....	1,159

Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances and Other Social Allowances

The following table shows the number of accounts as at December 31, 1959:—

—	Family Allowances	Old Age Security	Old Age Assistance	Blind Persons' Allowances	Disabled Persons' Allowances	Other Social* Allowances
P.E.I.....	28	11	2	2	1	.....
Nova Scotia.....	381	80	32	5	8	10
New Brunswick.....	390	83	42	7	1	45
Quebec.....	2,047	488	181	12	67	129
Ontario.....	6,051	1,376	484	56	185	448
Manitoba.....	3,569	619	272	37	17	26
Saskatchewan.....	3,591	448	210	57	18	57
Alberta.....	2,858	410	208	36	21	201
British Columbia.....	5,225	943	357	96	61	54
N.W.T.....	796	170	69	11	5	.....
Yukon.....	401	102	36	3	4	2
TOTAL.....	25,337	4,730	1,893	322	388	972

* Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Band Allowances, etc.

The above table indicates the total number of Family Allowance accounts paid to Indian families on reserves. The figure shown includes families who apply directly to the regional directors of Family Allowances. Previous annual reports have included only Indian families who registered through the agency superintendent. At present, members of 30% of the Indian bands in Canada register directly for Family Allowances, independent of the agency office.

Rehabilitation

Although rehabilitation services are available for disabled Indians in all parts of Canada, special programmes are now operating in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. On March 31, 1960, active cases were:

British Columbia.....	9
Alberta.....	74
Saskatchewan.....	19
Manitoba.....	78
Ontario.....	17

The social adjustment training provided at the rehabilitation unit in Manitoba has pioneered a new approach to one of the more serious problems in dealing with disabled Indians. This programme has been developed to overcome the difficulty of finding employment for a number of the young Indian men and women who cannot return to their traditional pursuits and whose academic training has normally been considered too low for acceptance into urban employment. Jobs in secondary industries have been found for 32 young people in the past year despite relatively low academic standings of many of the rehabilitants. This was accomplished mainly by training them in skills required in specific jobs. At the same time these young people were given concentrated training in the normal social conventions they would encounter on the job and in the non-Indian community in which they would be living. The results have been most encouraging. Employers have been pleased and the Indians themselves have enjoyed a feeling of confidence and competence and their morale, as a result, has been excellent.

It is interesting to note that the total investment in rehabilitation training and placement for 21 of these young people in Manitoba amounted to \$22,994 over a two-year period. However, savings from shortened hospitalization and the fact that it was no longer necessary to issue welfare assistance and medical care, reduced this to a net cost to the taxpayers of \$11,674.

As of April 1, 1960, these 21 men and women were earning annually \$42,928 and paying income tax of \$2,787. It is important to realize in this context that, had these services not been available, many of the young people concerned would have been entirely dependent upon relief assistance indefinitely.

All available provincial and private agencies are utilized in assisting handicapped Indians to take their place in the economy of the country. A number of provinces extend to Indians the benefits of their rehabilitation services on exactly the same basis as to other citizens. Where supplementary or additional services are required, every effort is made to obtain these through provincial and other rehabilitation agencies. This helps to ensure that services provided for other handicapped persons are available to Indians and avoids duplication of effort. Two of the three special projects being operated at the present time are through contract arrangements with private agencies. In Manitoba the programme is being operated by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba and in Saskatchewan by the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults.

Housing and Reserve Development

More money from all sources was spent for the construction and repair of Indian houses than in any previous year. The standards of housing have been improved and the Indians themselves have demonstrated added interest by increased participation in all phases of the programme.

During the year a record 1,465 houses were completed. This compares with 1,344 houses last year and 880 in 1957-58. In addition 223 houses were started but not completed. Two thousand five hundred and fifty Indian homes were repaired, compared to 2,215 last year.

Housing construction costs were shared between welfare appropriation, band funds and personal contributions of the Indians. In 1959-60 approximately 53% of the total cost of the programme was carried by welfare appropriation and the remaining 47% was met from band funds and direct personal contributions by the Indians. This represents a significant change in Indian participation. In the 1958-59 year contributions by Indians, individually and from band funds, amounted to 42.3% of the total investment.

Standards of housing continue to improve. Particular emphasis has been placed upon fire protection, hygiene, sanitary facilities and pride of ownership. A booklet, "Canadian Indian Homes", was published to help the field administration and Indians in selecting housing plans, determining appropriate specifica-

tions and guiding community development, house grouping, sanitation, selection of site, sewage disposal, etc. It is expected that the use of this handbook by Indian Affairs staff, Indian councils and individual Indians will promote the orderly development of Indian communities and adequate standards of housing, hygiene and essential services.

Education

Enrolment

Indian pupils at school totalled 40,637, an increase of 1,801 over the previous year. In addition Indian schools had an enrolment of 1,244 non-Indian pupils, including children of government employees, Metis, and others who live in areas where schools are not available.

Of special interest is the changing trend in the distribution of school population in the various classifications, shown in the comparative figures for 1959 and 1960:

Enrolment of Pupils

	1959	1960
Indian Day Schools.....	17,793	18,812
Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools.....	283	362
Seasonal Schools.....	893	773
Hospital Schools.....	572	401
Residential Schools		
(a) Boarders attending Residential Schools.....	9,691	9,109
(b) Day Pupils attending Residential Schools.....	1,418	1,701
Non-Indian Schools.....	8,186	9,479
Total Indian Enrolment.....	38,836	40,637
Non-Indians attending Indian Schools.....	1,168	1,244
Residential Pupils attending Non-Indian Schools.....	737	*902

* Included in non-Indian school enrolment of 9,479.

Teaching Staff

For the operation of Indian schools during the 1959-60 fiscal year 438 full-time and 20 part-time teachers were employed in residential schools, 789 full-time and 15 part-time teachers in day schools and 27 teachers in hospital schools, a total of 1,289. During the summer months 32 teachers taught in seasonal schools which are conducted for the benefit of Indian children who are unable to attend a day or residential school during the regular academic year. It was necessary to employ 114 substitute teachers in day schools and 75 substitute teachers in residential schools during the absence of regular staff. Of this number, 151 were employed for periods of two weeks or less, totalling 640 days, and 38 substituted for longer periods, for a total of 1,249 days. In day schools supervisory duties were performed by 146 principals and three assistant principals. Five hundred and eighty-two teachers taught in regular academic classes and 46 taught special subjects. In addition there were 22 teachers and five principals employed on isolated reserves who were required to perform community duties in addition to classroom teaching or supervision. These community duties are determined in accordance with the specific needs of the Indians on the particular reserve. They include adult educational programmes, activities to promote community improvement, regular visitation of homes and assistance with administrative matters such as the payment of family allowances and the dispensing of medicines.

The Department also provided lessons for Indian children and adults in hospital, employing 19 teachers and eight principals. For persons hospitalized for a lengthy period of time, this service is of therapeutic as well as educational value.

In the residential schools 48 senior teachers and 11 assistant senior teachers performed supervisory duties under the direction of the principals and in the Maritimes one teacher is a primary reading supervisor for all schools. Three hundred and eighteen teachers taught regular academic classes and 73 taught special subjects in the residential schools. The special subjects taught in day and residential schools include home economics, arts and crafts, industrial arts, music, auxiliary education and physical education.

Three full-time and four part-time teacher-advisers were employed at six residential schools, Shingwauk, McKay, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert and Edmonton. These residential schools have assumed a new role of hostel for residential pupils who receive their instruction in nearby non-Indian schools. Many of these pupils, coming as they do from remote, isolated areas where they had little contact with the non-Indian culture into which they have been plunged on enrolment in a non-Indian school, require assistance not only to make the necessary emotional and social adjustments, but also to keep up with their academic studies. The Department has initiated the policy of employing teacher-advisers for this special assistance. They organize the study programme of the pupils attending non-Indian schools, supervise their studies, give guidance, keep student records, and assume liaison duties between the Indian school and the non-Indian school.

One hundred and sixteen teachers of Indian racial origin were employed, 8.9 per cent of the teaching staff—93 in day schools and 23 in residential schools. In day schools 75 of the Indian teachers were regular academic classroom teachers, six teach special subjects, home economics, industrial arts and music, 10 were principals, one performed community duties in addition to teaching and one did supervisory and special community duties. Of the Indian teachers employed in residential schools 19 were regular academic classroom teachers and four teach home economics and industrial arts.

Regulations for the classification of teaching staff and a salary schedule are in effect. The principle in determining a teacher's salary is based on an assessment of his qualifications, experience and assigned responsibilities, irrespective of the grade taught. Qualifications include academic and professional training. Experience in teaching, supervision or educational administration is recognized. In assessing responsibilities, distinction is made between those teachers who are responsible for classroom teaching, those required to perform additional community duties and those responsible for the supervision and organization of a number of classrooms.

In view of the continued shortage of qualified teachers, it is still necessary to engage a number of employees who are not professionally trained. Preference is given to those with adequate academic training which will permit them to be admitted later to a teachers' training college. They are expected to obtain professional training if they wish to continue their teaching careers and qualified teachers are engaged to replace teachers who are not qualified whenever it is possible to do so. Of the teaching staff 90.6% in day schools and 84.3% in residential schools are qualified teachers. The number of teachers in day or residential schools who were not professionally trained was 11.7% of the teaching staff.

The granting of annual salary increases to teaching staff is dependent on satisfactory service and periodic attendance at summer schools as required by the Regulations for the Classification of Teaching Staff. Four hundred and forty-one teachers were granted a salary increase during the 1959-60 academic year and 102 teachers were reclassified. Ninety-one teachers successfully completed summer school courses sponsored by provincial departments of education or recognized universities.

There were 121 university graduates in Indian schools, 80 in day schools and 41 in residential schools. This was 9.4% of the total teaching staff. To assist teachers in improving their academic and professional qualifications without a break in service 28 teachers were granted educational leave of absence without pay to permit them to attend university or teachers' colleges.

Additional locations at which Indian schools are operated have been classified as isolated posts in accordance with the Isolated Posts Regulations, thus helping the Department to obtain qualified and experienced teachers in these remote areas.

At most Indian schools the Department provides furnished living quarters for which an accommodation deduction is made in accordance with Crown-owned Housing Regulations.

During the academic year ending August 1959, 317 teachers terminated their employment. This is an annual staff turnover of 24.5 per cent. Eight teachers retired on account of age, four died, 47 were released and 258 resigned. Of those who resigned, 83 accepted teaching positions in non-Indian schools and 30 accepted other types of employment. Twenty-four resigned to continue their education, 38 on account of ill health and 83 for other personal reasons.

The proportion of male and female teachers employed during the fiscal year was 30.2% and 69.8% respectively.

Text Books, Libraries, School Supplies and Equipment

All standard classroom supplies and authorized text books are provided, as well as supplementary readers, reference books, kindergarten supplies and teaching aids for special programmes.

Each school library was replenished by books for leisure reading or reference. To provide teachers with a list of library books a cumulative catalogue listing over 1,300 titles was printed and new titles will be added annually.

To give teachers more flexibility and freedom in requisitioning library books the rate of distribution has been changed from an allowance of one book per pupil to books valued up to \$1.75 per pupil per annum with a minimum of \$40.00 for a school.

Furniture, furnishings, equipment and supplies were provided for (a) classrooms; (b) teachers' and staff residences; (c) sports—softball, soccer, volleyball, hockey, basketball, gymnasium and track activities; (d) playgrounds—swings, teeters and slides for smaller children unable to participate in organized games—for residential schools.

The diet of children attending day schools was again supplemented with vitaminized biscuits and milk.

Transportation of Pupils

The transfer of greater numbers of Indian pupils to schools off the reserves has required more school buses. On some reserves large central schools have replaced several one-classroom schools, and children travel by vehicle. More Indian children were maintained in hostels and were served by buses for the journeys to and from municipal schools.

There are now more opportunities for Indians to own or operate buses and the Branch gives preference to Indian operators when transportation contracts are let.

Audio-Visual Aids

Phonographs, radios and picture-projection equipment were issued to Indian schools. For schools which do not have electrical service, battery-powered equipment was provided.

Encouragement and monetary help were given to schools and communities so they may join local film councils and share in the use of worthwhile films.

Classroom band instruments and other aids to musical training were freely supplied. Extra provision was made wherever interest in music was especially marked or there were pupils of more than usual talent.

Practical Arts and Vocational Training

The Branch offers courses in industrial arts and home economics wherever local conditions make it feasible. Where there are sufficient pupils in one school or when a group of schools can be organized into a unit, specialist teachers are

hired. The course prescribed by the province in which the school is located is used as a guide in the preparation of programmes designed to meet the needs of the community. In all larger schools these courses are used to stress adjustment to modern conditions of living.

The industrial arts programme offers young boys an opportunity for training in woodwork, carpentry, sheetmetal work, draughting, motor mechanics and welding, using hand and machine tools.

Most of the Indian residential schools gave instruction to the boys in at least two of the following courses: woodwork, sheetmetal work, farm mechanics, welding and motor mechanics. At 49 schools woodwork and carpentry were taught. Twenty-two offered courses in sheetmetal work and 20 taught motor mechanics. In addition courses in home and farm mechanics were offered in four schools. Forty-six schools had courses in home economics.

Industrial arts and home economics teachers were employed at the larger Indian day schools. Itinerant teachers also provided instruction in areas where day schools were sufficiently close together.

Handicrafts such as leatherwork, copper tooling, beadwork and weaving were offered to patients in hospital schools.

In addition the Branch provides, wherever possible, pre-apprenticeship training in specialized fields when requested by a group of eight or more adults. Eleven such courses were organized during the year. Indians who live close to urban centres are encouraged to enrol in night courses in carpentry, agriculture, motor mechanics, welding, homemaking and similar vocations. For young adults who live too far from such centres, special courses were given on the reserves. Industrial arts shops at the residential schools or day schools were used and teachers of industrial arts and home economics co-operate with the Branch in developing suitable courses and helping in the training.

The Branch also initiated short courses in carpentry, agriculture and home-making, using reserve facilities. Throughout Canada Indian boys and girls were enrolled in trade schools, vocational schools, schools of agriculture or technical institutes. Others were enrolled in the correspondence courses offered by the various provincial Departments of Education.

Sports, Physical Education and Extra-Curricular Activities

Indian day and residential schools follow the same course of study as that prescribed for the province in which they operate. Some residential schools employ part-time instructors for athletics and sports. Thus they can give special training in such activities as tumbling, folk dancing, pyramid building, track and field contests, and other similar projects.

Sports equipment was provided as usual, and the Branch continued its systematic supply of playground equipment for day and residential schools.

Many Indian boys and girls were enrolled in such extra-curricular activities as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Junior Red Cross and 4H Clubs.

The Tom Longboat Trophy was won by Walter G. Noel of the Portage la Prairie Agency, while Tom Longboat Medals were awarded to:

Roddy Vincent Tait—B.C. and Yukon Region

Donna Laura Pine—Northern Ontario Region

Dennis Shipman—Southern Ontario Region

Aurelien Gill—Quebec Region

Alexander Denny—Maritime Region

Guidance

In connection with the guidance programme, two testing programmes were organized during the year. One was a comparative study of Indian students in high schools of various types. This testing programme involved a sampling of the

Grades 10 to 12 students in certain high schools across the country. The other was a complete survey concerning the achievement of Indian students in language and mathematics in Indian schools, in Grades 7 to 9 inclusive. It is expected that each of these surveys will provide information necessary for the improvement of our teaching methods as well as supplying educational personnel with useful information to assist in guiding students into schools and courses suitable for them.

An innovation of the guidance programme last year was the development of guidance conferences in B.C. It is hoped that other regions will adopt similar procedures to assist in informing teachers, principals and agency staff regarding effective guidance materials and techniques.

Post-Elementary Education

The Department assists worthy Indian students to follow academic, professional or vocational courses in non-Indian schools so long as the student shows satisfactory progress and industry. This educational assistance may vary from the payment of tuition fees only for some, to full maintenance costs for others, according to the financial circumstances of the family or student involved. Assistance was provided for 2,233 students during the year.

In addition, the Department also offered 40 scholarships to outstanding Indian students in Canada. Of these, 17 were awarded last year, ranging in amount from \$250.00 to \$1,250.00. For the first time, six scholarships were provided for training in art and music. Two of these were won by students in art and two in music.

In-Service Training of Teachers

Regional and district school superintendents played a vital role in the in-service training programme. Various types of teacher training projects were planned, ranging from conferences to superintendents' news letters. A second orientation course for teachers proceeding to seasonal schools was held at North Bay, Ont. In the fall, five of the eight regions organized teachers' conventions. During the winter, local teacher institutes and discussion groups met with their school superintendents to discuss common problems and to receive assistance with special ones.

At present, a rather good plan seems to be evolving for teacher conventions to permit Indian school teachers to hold their convention in conjunction with that of the provincial teachers. If the teachers of Indian children meet the day before or the day after the regular provincial convention, then they can take advantage of both gatherings. This plan is being followed in several regions and is valuable in maintaining liaison between teachers of Indian and non-Indian children.

School Supervision

With the growth and improvement of educational facilities for all Indian children supervision has assumed a larger and more exacting role. To meet the increasing demands for closer supervision each administrative region is to be divided into school districts. The organization of school districts has been carried out during the year in British Columbia which now comprises five school districts each administered by a District School Superintendent with a Regional School Superintendent to co-ordinate and direct the supervision and administration of Indian education within the region.

The shortage of trained personnel to fill the supervisory positions was a serious problem. Several school superintendent positions remained vacant during the year.

The school inspectorates, although greatly reduced in size by the new organization, are still relatively large because of the scattered Indian population and for this and other reasons the assistance of the provincial school superintendents was required and is gratefully acknowledged.

Inspection reports in general commented favourably on the appearance of the children and on their growing interest in school activities. Although absenteeism remains a serious obstacle to progress in some areas there was a general over all improvement in this respect. The most significant signs of progress were to be found in the increasing numbers of students ready to enter non-Indian schools, particularly at the high school level and the decline in the number of dropouts in the lower grades.

The Fifth Conference of Superintendents of Indian Schools held in Ottawa in December 1959, brought together the headquarters and field staff of the Education Division to review policy and procedure in the light of recent developments in Indian education.

Statistical Report

In collaboration with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics an annual statistical report on the following aspects of Indian education listed below was published and distributed.

- (1) Promotions, non-promotions and attendance of Indian pupils, June 1959.
- (2) Distribution of Indian school children and non-Indian children in Indian schools by age, grade and sex, January 1959.
- (3) Destinations of pupils withdrawing from Indian schools, June 1959.

Curriculum

The most difficult task facing the Indian school child is learning a new literary language. How perplexing it is can scarcely be appreciated and the degree to which the Indian people are overcoming this handicap deserves commendation.

The Canada-wide testing programme for Indian schools in 1958 revealed weaknesses in the learning of reading which in turn restricted achievement in all other areas of learning. To strengthen the learning process in reading, a reading research programme as a pilot project was launched in the Indian schools in the Maritimes in September 1959 under the direction of a reading specialist. This programme covered 1,200 children in Grades I to VI inclusive. The major objectives of this research are to isolate language handicaps and learning difficulties, to raise the reading achievement of these pupils through developmental and remedial programmes and to produce a handbook on language teaching techniques for Indian schools.

The total programme in the Indian schools in the Maritimes has been geared to this research. Fall tests of achievement levels and diagnostic patterns were administered in all schools. The content and pace of instruction were set by the results.

This experiment was essentially a co-operative effort involving pupils, parents, teachers and supervisors. Valuable in-service teacher training has resulted. Parents have been encouraged to show a direct interest in their children's school progress and to promote a greater familiarity with the English language in the home, particularly for beginners. Pupil participation in the reading programme has been stressed and encouraged through graphic illustrations of their individual scores and a broad use of the library. Perhaps the most promising benefit of the first stages of this research was the keen professional interest and constructive attitude of the teachers.

This research programme will be pursued in the Maritimes in 1960-61.

Instruction in Indian schools on the content and meaning of the Indian Treaty appropriate to the area and people concerned became mandatory in 1959. The schools concerned were provided with copies of the treaty, a treaty map of Canada, and a classroom guide.

The curriculum in Indian schools is, as far as possible, sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of the individual and the community. The curriculum adjustments demanded by a wide variety of living conditions ranging from those of the migrant hunter to that of the suburban industrial worker impose on Indian education an intricate pattern of curriculum activities.

Liaison Activities

The interest of the public at large stirred up by the activities of Indian and non-Indian groups devoted to the Indian cause, continued to rise. The demand for information on Indian education has increased with the growing public desire to assist the acculturation process of the Indian. Field and staff officials of the Education Division disseminate information on Indian education through their contacts with individuals, school boards, provincial departments of education, provincial teachers' associations, Indian groups, church officials, vocational training officials and such organizations as the Canadian Education Association, the Home and School Association, UNESCO, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, the Canadian Association of School Superintendents and Inspectors, the Canadian Psychological Association and the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Joint Schools

During the past fiscal year 13 agreements between the federal government and local school authorities were negotiated to provide classroom accommodation for Indian children in non-Indian schools. The following table shows the distribution of these joint schools by provinces and the number of Indian pupils involved, towards the cost of which the federal government contributed approximately \$750,000:

<i>Province</i>	<i>No. of Joint Schools</i>	<i>Indian Enrolment</i>
Ontario.....	3	140
Manitoba.....	1	30
Saskatchewan.....	4	290
British Columbia.....	5	180
		640

Integrated education gained momentum. There was an increase of 1,801 in the total Indian student enrolment, of which 71 per cent (or 1,293) was attributable to an increase in attendance at non-Indian schools.

The residential schools continued to play an increasingly important part in the integration programme as hostels for Indian students attending local non-Indian schools. Approximately 10 per cent of the residential pupils were thus educated with non-Indian children in local non-Indian day schools.

Indian School Committees

In line with the general policy of the department to provide Indian people with an opportunity to share more and more of the responsibility for reserve administration, band councils were empowered in 1957 to appoint school committees to advise and assist with the operation of the local school.

To date, school committees have been formed in the following regions: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Southern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. The 19 current school committees assume responsibility for such matters as school attendance, care of school property and special disciplinary problems which may arise on the reserve. They act in an advisory capacity in such matters as school accommodation, maintenance and Janitor services. They may also be consulted about joint education in non-Indian schools.

Adult Education

This is the first year that the number of Indian adults in classes of various kinds has exceeded 1,000. As the Indian people become familiar with the programme and realize that it can help them to have better homes and earn a better living, it is expected that more and more will take literacy training, upgrading classes, trade courses, handicrafts or other forms of adult education provided by the Branch.

Of the 1223 enrolled, 361 were taking literacy and upgrading training. Many of these were hoping to gain entrance to trade schools or other vocational institutions to help them towards a better livelihood. There were 78 enrolled in handicraft classes, 356 in homemaking and 166 in trade courses of one kind or another. The balance of 262 were engaging in community projects like those under the direction of St. Francis Xavier University, which directed community development programmes on reserves on Cape Breton Island.

Annual Report—Construction

During the fiscal year 28 day schools, providing a total of 66 classrooms, were completed. In addition construction began on 13 day schools providing 33 new classrooms. Seven more classrooms were converted from existing facilities at day schools.

At residential schools 42 new classrooms came into operation and contracts for new construction providing a further 28 classrooms were awarded. Twenty-six new staff units at both day and residential schools were completed and contracts for 12 more units awarded.

Two one-classroom schools in Ontario, at Lansdowne House and Christian Island, were destroyed by fire. Both were replaced by prefabricated buildings. Substantial progress was made on the construction of the Whitehorse R.C. Hostel and the Yukon Protestant Hostel, both of which are scheduled for completion early in the 1960-61 fiscal year.

The Department of Public Works began planning for construction of new residential schools at Fort Frances, Ont., and LaTuque, Que. These will provide for an enrolment of 120 and 250 pupils respectively. Construction of each is scheduled to begin in 1960-61.

Reserves and Land Register

General reserve land registers which record data concerning the basic title to Indian Reserves and alienations therefrom were completed for 77 reserves and settlements in which lands have been reserved for the use of Indians. To date a total of 118 areas have been concluded of which 110 are in Alberta, 4 in Ontario and 2 each in Saskatchewan and Quebec.

A request was received from the Ontario Departments of Mines, and Lands and Forests for particulars, including plans, of surrenders, sales and disposition of mines and minerals, and as a result, consolidation of records pertaining to the sales of all surrendered lands in Ontario was started. Some of these records date back more than 125 years. In all there are 68 whole townships, 23 whole townplots and 26 other areas being parts of townships and/or blocks of land not within an organized municipality to be reviewed. During the year records pertaining to 29 townships, 6 townplots and 1 "other" area were compiled and cardex recordings made.

The annual survey programme which is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada, included 106 items involving subdivision and boundary work on reserves, school sites, and areas being acquired from various sources for Indian purposes. Thirty-three items were completed and three were withdrawn following field investigations carried out by an official of the Surveyor General's staff. Ten items were partially completed while work on six areas was confined to preliminary or exploratory surveys.

No new Indian Reserves were established during the year although several parcels of land were acquired as additions. An exchange of land was made in Saskatchewan whereby the Saulteaux Band received some 14,000 acres of provincial forest lands and \$20,000 for the release of 213 acres of Saulteaux Indian Reserve No. 159 to be used by the province for a park. A number of lots were acquired from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in the Yukon and Northwest Territories for the construction of homes for Indians.

Resources

Land Sales and Leases

The sale agreement covering some 3,100 acres of Sarnia Indian Reserve has been operative for a little over a year. A total of \$2,402,386.64 has been received being \$2,160,478.18 principal and \$241,908.46 interest. The purchasers have resold 362 acres or a little over 10% of the total acreage and for which Letters Patent have been issued. The principal paid to date is nearly one-third of the purchase price of \$6,521,946, all of which is payable by March 15, 1961.

At Caughnawaga settlements have been reached with 93% of the individuals entitled to compensation from the St. Lawrence Seaway expropriation. Compensation payments to date total \$2,221,074.

At the request of the respective Indian bands, Musqueam Indian Reserve No. 1 and Langley Indian Reserve No. 8, New Westminster, B.C., were sold. The reserves were unoccupied and unused. Musqueam Reserve (4.85 acres) sold for \$25,300 and Langley Reserve (4.51 acres) for \$29,464.30. Killustal Indian Reserve No. 1 and No. 1A in northern B.C., were sold to Columbia Cellulose Limited for \$28,000. A number of islands in Georgian Bay were disposed of by public tender and private sale. Several islands in the St. Lawrence River were also sold. The remaining islands are small but are being picked up by owners of adjacent properties for protective reasons, and by others.

The number of leases and permits of surface rights in effect on March 31, 1960, was 4,867—370 more than on the same date the preceding year. The rental received totalled \$1,012,941.51, not including rentals received by Indian superintendents and distributed locally to individual Indians under the authority of Section 63 of the Indian Act.

With the approval of the Squamish Band of Indians, 41.68 acres of Capilano Indian Reserve No. 5 have been leased to Park Royal Shopping Centre Ltd., for a term of eighty years from April 1, 1960, at an annual rental in excess of \$78,000 for the first 20 years. Rental for each subsequent 20-year period of the term will be negotiated. In addition Park Royal paid \$1,000 per acre to reimburse the Squamish Band for expenses incurred in moving and relocating Indian families who lived on the leased area. The lease gives the company an option exercisable within five years to lease additional reserve land. The sum of \$50,000 has been paid for this option.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Exploration work on Indian reserves continued on a fair level of activity. At least 15 seismic surveys were completed on reserves in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Drilling declined from last year as only five wells, totalling 31,479 feet, were drilled. There was one discovery during the year, the W.R. Supertest Buck Lake No. 6-20-45-2 Well on the Buck Lake Indian Reserve, about 65 miles south-west of Edmonton.

Ninety-one wells on Indian reserves are either producing or capable of producing oil or gas. With the exception of one on the White Bear Reserve in southeastern Saskatchewan, all are in Alberta.

Revenue from oil and gas credited to band funds increased over the previous year, although it was substantially below that of 1957-58:

	1959-60	1958-59
Bonuses from sale of oil and gas rights.....	\$ 399,145.40	\$ 103,473.75
Annual rentals (approx.).....	719,197.86	719,024.39
Royalties on production.....	898,630.60	625,126.28
	\$ 2,016,973.86	\$ 1,447,624.42

Mining

No ore is produced from Indian Reserves. Nine Prospector's Permits were issued and 41 claims were recorded.

Revenue from sales of gravel, sand, and other non-metallic substances amounted to \$110,260.71.

Forestry

Forest surveys on Indian reserves in British Columbia were continued. Reports have now been received covering 219 Indian reserves having an area of 257,504 acres. Field work of a forest survey was carried out on the Restigouche Reserve in Quebec.

Arrangements were made with the Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to begin forest surveys on forested Indian reserves east of British Columbia beginning in 1961.

There were 33 active timber licences on reserves.

Income from the sale of forest products amounted to \$537,892.57, a considerable increase over the previous year.

Membership

The inclusion in membership of 148 children was protested by Indians during the year in accordance with the provisions of sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act. In 40 cases the children were declared entitled to be registered as Indians, and in 32 cases the children were declared not entitled to be registered as Indians on account of non-Indian paternity. Decisions are pending on 76 protests, which are still under investigation.

The Indian population according to the Indian Register, on December 31, 1959, was 179,093.

Indian Estates

There was a decline in the number of estates administered compared to the previous year due to delay in obtaining replacements for personnel who left the estates section. However, 1,431 estates were concluded compared to 840 opened for administration during the year. In addition, over 200 old estates cases were reviewed and closed out in further reduction of the backlog.

R.C.M.P. and other police reports in 133 cases of fatal accidents were examined for third party liability and appropriate action was taken where considered necessary or advisable.

The estates section is responsible for the administration of several hundred estates of mentally incompetent Indians.

Individual Land Holding Register

The work of completing the new individual land holding register is progressing with details for 18 reserves now set up. Preliminary work is continuing on abstracts for other reserves for incorporation in the new registry system.

Checking and confirming individual ownership and land affected by right-of-way, easements, sales, and an increasing volume of reserve lands under lease, is responsible for a substantial portion of the work of this unit.

Steady progress is being made in issuing formal recognition of entitlement to possession of individual land holdings.

Trusts and Annuities

The Indian Band Fund

The Indian Band funds held by the Government totalled \$27,959,315.18, at March 31, 1960. Of this amount \$24,247,514.29 stood to the credit of Capital Account and \$3,711,800.89 to the credit of Revenue Account.

The amount in Band funds increased by \$306,252.70 during the year, while in the same period expenditures were \$7,418,041.94.

The following is a comparative statement of major items of expenditure for the past fiscal year as compared with the year ended March 31, 1951.

	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1960</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>March 31, 1951</i>
Agricultural Assistance.....	\$ 745,256.13	\$ 331,392.98
Destitute Relief.....	831,134.23	491,129.36
Operation and Management of Band Property.....	837,018.45	93,879.88
Housing.....	1,472,051.00	149,765.99
Roads and Bridges.....	369,065.38	80,465.35

Income to the Band funds from all sources during the year amounted to \$7,724,294.64.

Savings

In addition to Indian Band funds \$838,072.23 is held on behalf of individual Indians and Indian estates from which disbursements totalling \$458,233.97 were made.

Non Band Accounts

In previous annual reports non-band funds were incorporated in the Indian Trust Fund. They have been transferred to separate special accounts and are not included in the above Band fund figures. Disbursements from these special accounts during the year amounted to \$1,668,608.60 and the balance in such accounts at March 31, 1960, amounted to \$426,384.28.

Annuities

Annuity monies totalling \$482,362.00 were distributed to 85,634 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. The amount includes money paid on account of enfranchisements, commutations and arrears.

Enfranchisement

The number of Indians enfranchised during the past fiscal year in each Province was as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	6
Prince Edward Island.....	nil
New Brunswick.....	17
Quebec.....	45
Ontario.....	356
Manitoba.....	193
Saskatchewan.....	113
Alberta.....	95
British Columbia.....	234
Northwest Territories.....	32
Yukon Territory.....	32
Total.....	1,123

Approval was refused 63 Indians whose applications for enfranchisement involved 148 persons.

Engineering and Construction

The Engineering and Construction Division provided engineering and architectural services to other divisions of the Branch and the wide diversity of the work on the various Indian reserves is illustrated below.

Works for the Education Division

(a) New Construction

Twenty-six ancillary buildings were erected at 24 sites. These included electrical power and pump houses, manual training buildings, garages, root houses and other miscellaneous buildings at Indian day and residential schools. Construction has also begun on 11 additional miscellaneous buildings at various sites.

Eleven staff units were completed at seven school sites and another 12 units are partially completed at eight sites.

Fifteen schools were completed which provided 32 more classrooms. One of the larger schools, that at Wikwemikong included a combined assembly hall and gymnasium.

Construction of 13 schools is in hand which, when completed, will provide 43 additional classrooms including home economics and industrial arts rooms. Four of these schools will have combined assembly hall and gymnasiums.

(b) Reconstruction and Maintenance

Extensive maintenance and repair work involving mechanical trades was carried out at some 80 day and residential schools. This included heating, plumbing and electrical renovations, propane and natural gas installations, refrigeration, power distribution lines, well drilling, water supply and treatment equipment, sewage disposal facilities, as well as replacement of kitchen and laundry equipment.

Work is in progress on 41 contracts for maintenance and repair work at various day and residential schools.

Works for Agencies Division

Contracts completed included two staff residences and extensions to two office buildings, as well as the construction of a small electric power plant. A special marine patrol vessel based on a design by a private naval architect was completed for the west coast.

Construction is under way on a staff residence in addition to an agency office building and a new four-bay garage building.

Road construction and maintenance was carried out as well as some bridge building on a large number of Indian Reserves. Although some of this work was done on a firm price contract basis, the majority of the work was performed by renting road building machinery and the purchase of gravel and other material. This division assisted in the preparation of specifications and assessed tenders as well as providing direct supervision on a number of special projects.

Construction was completed on a number of water supply and sewage disposal projects, the largest being the water system for the Indian village at Pointe Bleue. A contract has been awarded for phase one of a water supply system for the village of Brocket in Alberta.

Investigations were carried out and reports prepared outlining the possible cost and the economic feasibility of providing water services to numerous Indian communities throughout Canada.

Works for the Welfare Division

Working drawings, outline specifications and bills of materials have been prepared for seven standard low-cost Indian houses.

Plans and specifications were also prepared for a prototype Indian home incorporating certain new features of design, furnishings and fittings. Three of these units are being constructed on an experimental basis, and for administration purposes, on three widely separated sites. Accurate cost data will be maintained and the impact of the new design features on the Indian population will be appraised.

Works for the Reserves and Trusts Division

Assistance was given to the Reserves and Trusts Division on the administration of contracts and construction matters in connection with community halls, water supply systems, roads and housing units financed from Indian Band Trust Funds.

Field Administration

Responsibility for general field administration rests with the Agencies Division and specifically includes staff management and training, methods and procedures, provision and maintenance of buildings and equipment, construction and maintenance of reserve roads, power lines and water systems, and necessary liaison with Indian and Northern Health Services for the provision of medical services to Indians.

Staff Management and Training

The total field establishment of Agencies Division in the 89 Indian Agencies and 8 Regional Offices across Canada reached a new high of 562 employees, compared to 420 five years ago. Full-time employees of Indian status (excluding teachers) totalled 64. The increase in field staff was necessitated by more work in social welfare, economic development and education, and by the introduction of hospital insurance plans in a number of provinces.

New appointments to the field staff of the Branch totalled 49, and 82 employees were moved on promotion or by transfer to enable full advantage to be taken of their abilities and potential.

In line with the pattern of biennial superintendents' conferences at the regional and national levels during alternate years, a national conference was held at the Banff School of Fine Arts in September. The programme for this meeting of superintendents, regional supervisors and senior officers of the Branch from Ottawa was planned to permit a free exchange of ideas and experiences. The main theme of the conference was the promotion of a greater degree of independence in the Indian and in Indian community development, with particular attention being given to problems and policies associated with education of the Indian for social competency and financial independence, individual and community welfare programmes and economic development. In addition, attention was given to organization and administration, with emphasis on the extension of authority and responsibility to Indians.

Transportation and Equipment

Four additional new vehicles and 28 replacements were purchased, bringing the Branch-owned fleet to 233.

The "M.V. Brendan", Bella Coola Agency, was replaced by a modern vessel, the "D.M. MacKay".

Accommodation

Ninety-seven regional and agency offices were maintained throughout the year, 21 in rented space, 41 in federal buildings, 32 in Branch-owned buildings and others in shared accommodation, in addition to which sub-agency offices were maintained on many reserves. Crown-owned residences were occupied by 150 employees of the Branch.

Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
MARITIMES			
Miramichi	Amherst, N.S.	St. John River	Woodstock, N.B.
Eskasoni	Chatham, N.B.	Shubenacadie	Micmac, N.S.
P.E.I.	Eskasoni, N.S.		
	Lennox Island, P.E.I.		
QUEBEC			
Abitibi	Quebec City		
Bersimis	Amos	Pierreville	St. Francois du Lac
Caughnawaga	Betsiamites		
Jeune Lorette	Caughnawaga	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue
Maniwaki	Village des Hurons	Restigouche	Restigouche
Oka	Maniwaki	Seven Islands	Sept-Iles
	Oka	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
ONTARIO			
<i>Southern Ontario</i>			
Caradoc	Toronto		
Christian Island	Muncey	Sarnia	Sarnia
Golden Lake	Christian Island	Bruce	Chippawa Hill
Moravian	Golden Lake	Six Nations	Brantford
Simcoe	Thamesville	St. Regis	St. Regis (Quebec)
Rice and Mud Lakes	Sutton West	Tyendinaga	Deseronto
	Peterborough	Walpole Island	Walpole Island
		Parry Sound	Parry Sound
<i>Northern Ontario</i>			
Chapleau	North Bay		
Fort Frances	Chapleau	Nakina	Nakina
James Bay	Fort Frances	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls
Kenora	Moose Factory	Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Manitoulin Island	Kenora	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
	Manitowaning	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout
MANITOBA			
Clandeboyne	Winnipeg		
Dauphin	Selkirk	Nelson River	Ilford
Fisher River	Dauphin	Norway House	Norway House
Island Lake	Hodgson	Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie
	Island Lake	The Pas	The Pas
SASKATCHEWAN			
Battleford	Saskatoon		
Carlton	Battleford	File Hills-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Crooked Lake	Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Duck Lake	Broadview	Pelly	Kamsack
	Duck Lake	Shellbrook	Shellbrook
		Touchwood	Punnichy
ALBERTA AND N.W.T.			
<i>Alberta</i>			
Athabaska	Edmonton		
Blackfoot	Fort Chipewyan	Hobbema	Hobbema
Blood	Gleichen	Lesser Slave Lake	High Prairie
Edmonton	Cardston	Peigan	Brocket
Fort Vermilion	Edmonton	Saddle Lake	St. Paul
	Fort Vermilion	Stony-Sarcee	Calgary
<i>N.W.T.</i>			
Aklavik	Inuvik	Yellowknife	Yellowknife
Fort Smith	Fort Smith		
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON			
<i>British Columbia</i>			
Babine	Vancouver		
Bella Coola	Hazleton	Nicola	Merritt
Burns Lake	Bella Coola	Okanagan	Vernon
Cowichan	Burns Lake	Queen Charlotte	Masset
Fort St. John	Duncan	Skeena River	Prince Rupert
Kamloops	Fort St. John	Stuart Lake	Vanderhoof
Kootenay	Kamloops	Terrace	Terrace
Kwawkwalth	Cranbrook	Vancouver	Vancouver
Lytton	Alert Bay	West Coast	Port Alberni
New Westminster	Lytton	Williams Lake	Williams Lake
	New Westminster		
<i>Yukon</i>			
Yukon	Whitehorse		

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

It has become increasingly evident that more and more Indians were and are on the move. Individually and in groups they have moved in search of a more stable form of economy than existed in their home reserve area. Fort St. James, Pendleton Bay and Summit Lake are good examples of the consolidation that is taking place where Indians from small isolated bands have moved into centres where employment was to be found and the benefits of Unemployment Insurance were available in the off seasons. Many of the young people are realizing that a higher standard of education and the advantage of vocational training are prerequisites to competing on the labour market today. In the face of a tightening overall economy it is evident that if our Indians are going to find employment and security they must be in a position to compete with non-Indians in the employment fields. Educationally, vocationally, through higher standards in welfare fields, living standards and counselling, the native population is gradually accumulating standards of living and attainments acceptable in non-Indian communities and employment opportunities. *

Integration of Indian children into joint schools reached a gratifying level of accomplishment in the past year. The construction of joint schools at North Vancouver, Kamloops, Penticton, Fort St. James, New Hazelton and Whitehorse means that no Indian student above Grade X is now being educated in a segregated situation in this region.

New construction in Indian day schools provided comfortable modern buildings at Aiyansh, Kispiox, Kitwanga, Homalco and Quilchena.

Residential schools were renovated and several were provided with new fire-escapes, modern kitchens and equipment and improved sanitation.

The appointment of three new district superintendents of schools helped the education programme. The promotion of in-service training programmes for teachers and accelerated supervision of both day and residential schools are but examples of the services offered by these officials. They created a wider interest in education which resulted in new school committees on reserves at Mount Currie, Alert Bay, Bella Bella and Klemtu, with others under organization at Interior and North Coast Reserves.

In vocational training diversification was an outstanding feature. Practical nursing had the largest number of students enrolled, but with substantial representation in such courses as commercial training, beauty culture, carpentry, plumbing, electrical training, boat building, machine shop, heavy-duty diesel mechanics, radio electronics and aeronautics. In addition, nine students enrolled at the University of B.C. Many students began matriculation at various high schools and one student began training as a registered nurse. In all cases, no concessions were given or asked. All had the prerequisites demanded of other trainees and entered their chosen fields and trades with the same training as their non-Indian classmates.

Labour strikes curtailed the otherwise normal labour situation in B.C. Two of the major strikes affected the Indian economy particularly. The fishing season suffered seriously due to strike action and a two-week lay-off at the peak of the run. The main hardship was that, because of the shortened season many fishermen did not qualify for Unemployment Insurance benefits. The second major strike, embracing the huge lumber industry, affected those employed in the woods, sawmills and allied occupations.

Commercial licences issued to Indians in the Pacific Coast area during 1959 totalled 5,488, and resulted in a catch in excess of 300,000 salmon.

Throughout the winter many agencies benefitted by the Winter Works Programme and in all a total of 250 Indians were employed for varying periods. Other projects, like the micro-wave installations along the Alaska Highway,

provided winter employment for close to 100 Indians. Generally speaking, the Indians did very well for employment. In addition to specific projects, many augmented seasonal employment by such occupations as making railway ties, cutting mine props, gathering fir cones for seed, Christmas tree harvesting. These are all large-scale operations, particularly suitable for Indian employment.

Christmas tree cutting by Interior Indian bands increased considerably due in part to five long-term cutting permits being issued to Christmas tree companies who supervised the cutting and pruning. Estimated number of trees sold amounted to 388,000. As a result of the excellent returns further long-term management permits are under consideration for next year.

A continuation of the Timber Resource Surveys resulted in 198 Indian reserves in eight Indian agencies being cruised and management reports prepared. Six timber licences were issued with an estimated total volume of 146,300 C. cubic feet.

Continued interest in handicrafts was evident in many parts of the region. Increased activity in the carving of argillite totem poles on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the manufacture of Indian sweaters and leather goods on Vancouver Island has been noted particularly.

The placement programme maintained a high degree of success in placing vocational graduates. Most of these young people were employed in urban centres and are making an excellent adjustment to their new environment. Labour force surveys brought to light many potentially reliable workmen and in areas of reduced economy provided a nucleus of manpower for alternative occupations. Plans were completed to implement these surveys particularly in the coastal agencies where traditional fishermen find it difficult to make a comfortable living.

Agricultural development continued with increased vigour, especially in the southern part of B.C. Many Indians have realized the potential income and livelihood that comes from controlled management of their lands. Small tree fruits, home garden plots and the breaking of additional land spurred interest in many areas. In the Interior the trend was towards increased and improved beef herds and greater hay production. Band funds, B.C. Special Vote and revolving fund loans were used to increase herds, provide good sires and necessary farm machinery. Considerably more interest was shown in cattlemen's associations, 4H Clubs for the youngsters and in new methods of production and management. A large project in the Chilcotin area of the Williams Lake Agency assisted the Indians of the Anahim band to secure an extensive irrigation system which will provide up to 600 acres of new hay production. This band's stock ranged in excess of 1,000 head of beef cattle last year.

The completion of many road projects and the spasmodic nature of the forest industry resulted in increased participation by larger numbers of Indians in farming. Continued emphasis was placed on the breaking of additional land to increase forage production for larger beef herds.

Six new Homemakers Club were organized, at Soowahlie, Kuper Island, Shell Beach, Chemainus Bay, Anahim Lake and Cheam Reserves, making a total of 40 active groups in B.C. Club projects undertaken included first aid and sewing instruction, community improvement campaigns, recreational activities for the young people and money-raising programmes. One-day local club rallies were held in the Kamloops and Stuart Lake agencies.

Through the co-operation of provincial, municipal and private agencies, welfare services to Indians increased greatly both on and off reserves. The organization of band committees to advise on matters of welfare assistance, delinquencies and other community welfare needs was an encouraging development. Also of interest was the establishment of councils and centres in Vancouver, Prince Rupert and other population centres to assist the Indian in his adjustment to off-reserve life and occupation.

A committee, representing the provincial Social Welfare Department and the Indian Affairs Branch, which advises on difficult cases and makes recommendations for improvement and extension of services to Indians, continued to meet regularly. It concentrated this year on the compilation of case load statistics, the special needs of certain problem communities, and child welfare services.

A total of 176 new houses were started and completed during the year with a further 69 units started during the previous year and finished in the 1959-60 fiscal year. In addition, 50 units were started but not completed. Repairs and additions to existing Indian homes totalled 584.

Major projects were carried out at most of the residential schools. New construction accounted for nine new buildings and additions to others. A new chapel and gymnasium was constructed at Lower Post Residential School and a start was made on the new residential school at Mission. Some of these projects were under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, with which there is a close working relationship.

The continued extension of electrical power to isolated areas made it possible to carry out wiring and electrical installations to day schools and other buildings.

New wharves and floats were constructed at coastal points under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. Several new bridges were built.

Many surveys were carried out in all agencies with a view to improving housing, water supplies, sewage systems, roads, irrigation systems and schools.

Yukon

Employment in the Yukon for the Indian population has been at an all-time high since the construction of the Alaska Highway. In addition to the continuing employment on highway maintenance, mine and mill-work, wood-cutting and big-game guiding, many Indians have been employed on the micro-wave installation sites and access roads. During February and March the Department organized and supervised an all-Indian road clearing project known as "Project Thirty Mile". Nearly all able bodied Indian men were employed on it.

Handicraft production continues to flourish. A new outlet for the sale of leathergoods has been found and it is hoped that this will not only substantially increase sales but offer wage employment for some of the Indian women.

In the engineering and construction field several large projects were undertaken, including a duplex residence for teaching staff at Carcross Residential School and the construction of the two large hostels for Indian students attending the Whitehorse public and separate schools.

Renewed interest in trapping was evident with an increase in the price of fur. As the result of a survey, the quota of catch in the Kluane Game Sanctuary was increased to 140 muskrats per trapper. There is every evidence that this type of controlled trapping will progressively increase the catch.

The prospect of the formation of a big game outfitting co-operative for members of the Teslin Band received considerable attention with negotiations to continue throughout the coming summer.

Increased interest is being shown by Yukon Indians in home gardens and certain areas such as Telegraph Creek and Dawson produced remarkably good crops of potatoes and green vegetables.

There were no severe health problems among the Indians or children in this area. Child welfare services are being taken over by the Territorial Government, with services to neglected Indian children provided on the same basis as for non-Indians.

Construction of Indian housing progressed well and 22 houses were completed. In addition, 66 houses were repaired or enlarged.

Alberta

Throughout the province Indians are showing increasing resourcefulness in meeting their economic needs through a wide range of income-producing activities. In the south the major portion of the over-all income is derived from agriculture; in the north hunting and fishing is supplemented by seasonal employment in the building, road construction, pipeline and timber industries.

Although job opportunities in agricultural areas surrounding reserves were drastically reduced due to an unusually wet fall, the number of seasonal workers continued to grow: 650 labourers from northern Alberta found employment in the beet fields, an increase of 150 over 1958; workers from the Blackfoot Reserve found employment in southern Alberta's growing potato industry.

Since about 90% of the labour force is unskilled, winter employment continues to pose formidable problems. Unemployment was ameliorated by work projects financed by welfare appropriation and band funds. In the Hobbema Agency 224 workers were engaged in reserve house building, road construction and land clearing. Band carpenters built 73 homes on the Blood Reserve and 25 members were employed during the entire year in building projects on the Peigan Reserve. Three sawmills at Sucker Creek and Whitefish Lake employed 45 persons from the Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

Drought in the heavy grain producing areas of the south brought a sharp cut in the anticipated yield. In the central and northern areas production was curtailed by a wet fall that left many unthreshed acres to wait for spring. As a consequence, only 537,473 bushels of grain were produced, approximately 50% of the previous year's yield. A compensating factor proved to be the 23,000-ton wild hay crop, much of which was sold off the reserves at prices ranging from \$14 to \$20 per ton.

There is a growing trend towards diversified farming. By illustration, 7,842 bushels of flax were harvested; 187 acres were planted in garden crops; hog and sheep production increased; and at the Saddle Lake Agency dual-purpose cattle were added to the beef herds, and the sale of cream brought \$7,000.

In the north hunting and fishing continue to provide the main source of personal income. Higher fur prices, coupled with the largest number of pelts taken in many years, resulted in trappers averaging \$900 each instead of \$500 as in 1958. The Indians of Alberta marketed \$364,000.78 worth of fur.

In most cases a trapper's income falls short of what is considered adequate to sustain a family. Some families supplemented their earnings from the trapline with seasonal employment. In the Cold Lake, Saddle Lake, Lesser Slave and Fort Chipewyan areas commercial fishing contributed substantially to many individual incomes. In addition needy Indians benefited from the distribution of 251,540 lbs. of elk, moose and buffalo meat obtained from the national parks.

The Stony, Peigan, Beaver Lake and Lesser Slave Lake Reserves marketed 3,000,000 board feet of spruce, pine and fir. In addition, 2,900 cords of pulpwood and 5,684 cords of firewood were sold and \$52,800 was realized from the sale of Christmas trees, fence posts and corral rails.

Royalties from producing wells and the sale of oil and gas rights and rentals yielded a revenue in excess of \$2,000,000. Bids were accepted for the sale of rights on 244,688 acres. Although there was only one oil well discovery of note during 1959, 90 wells on reserves are either producing or are capable of producing oil and gas.

During 1959 more bands felt the need for adequate water supplies and 70 new wells were drilled. With the passing of the horse-drawn vehicle, many bands have emphasized road construction. On the Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake, Kehewin, Hobbema, Peigan, Blackfoot and Stony Sarcee Reserves, 59 miles of road were built. The Blood, Blackfoot, Hobbema and Saddle Lake Bands now own road graders and have assumed full responsibility for road maintenance. Along the

Wabasca Trail a new steel bridge was built over the Willow River in co-operation with the provincial government. Ninety miles of graded road is being built which will bring the Bigstone Band out of isolation and alleviate the present dependence during summer on aircraft.

Several bands are forming committees through which they are assuming more responsibility for the administration of their own affairs. Council secretaries have been appointed in a number of instances and leadership courses are making their influence felt in Saddle Lake, Hobbema, Blood, Peigan and Alexis Reserves.

On a number of reserves personnel from the University of Alberta led discussion groups on the subjects of community development, leadership, and local administration. Housing development continued at an unprecedented rate with 288 new units erected, 371 houses repaired, and 341 homes serviced with electricity. In a single instant the throwing of a switch brought electricity to 285 homes on the Blood Reserve at a cost of \$280,000 financed entirely out of band funds.

New community halls were erected on the Frog Lake and Sucker Creek Reserves.

In a society with rapidly diminishing occupational opportunity for the unskilled, it was increasingly evident there is a growing realization on the part of the Indians themselves that their children need formal kinds of training if they are to take advantage of the opportunities that Canada's expanding economy offers. Band council members and parents of school age children displayed increasing interest in the value of education. By illustration, most trappers now leave their children in school during the spring hunt; all but perhaps a very few school age children are enrolled in Indian day or residential schools; the demand for day school accommodation is increasing; and the number attending non-Indian schools is growing.

Bus service to schools has continued to grow and the number of children attending integrated schools has risen to an all-time high of 756. The R. B. Steinhauer and Horse Lakes day schools were closed, with the children being bussed to peripheral provincial schools. Group agreements enabling children to attend off-reserve schools were made with the Beaverlodge School Board, the Wheatland School Division, and the Smoky Lake School Division. In addition, through arrangements with provincial authorities, costs of educating Indian and non-Indian pupils in the isolated Janvier, Trout Lake, Wabasca, Atikameg and Grouard areas will now be shared on a proportionate basis.

Forty-three new classrooms were completed. These include 16 classrooms at Ermineskin, 12 at Blood, six at Fort Chipewyan, two each at Eden Valley, Sunchild and Fox Lake, and three at Goodfish Lake.

Adult education continued to show promise. At the Blood R.C. Indian Residential School evening classes in domestic science, electricity and farm mechanics were attended by 35. At Ermineskin Indian Residential School 46 adults attended woodwork, mechanics and cooking classes. At the Bighorn Day School 10 women received instruction in home economics. At Nordegg River, Atikameg and Cold Lake classes were also held.

In Edmonton 18 young adults, some permanently employed for a number of years, were given 44 evening sessions of instruction designed either to improve their relative academic levels or to prepare them for apprenticeship examinations.

A total of 21 persons were assisted with vocational training. These included five in nursing aide training, eight in business courses and eight in diversified trades and other training.

A high school student from the Blood Reserve entered the first year B.A. course at the University of Alberta; a young lady from Sucker Creek Reserve graduated as a registered nurse, and another entered the three year nursing program.

In summary, a number of significant developments were brought about during the year: assumption of additional responsibilities by band councils; increased employment; realization of benefits from higher standards of living; construction of 288 new homes and electrification of 341 homes; construction of 43 new school classrooms; and an increase in the number of pupils attending integrated schools.

Northwest Territories

There was increased trapping with prices higher than they have been for several years, changing the pattern of recession in this important industry to one of optimism and development. Mink and marten were particularly abundant and bringing good prices. The Branch provided advances at points throughout the Mackenzie District to enable Indians to trap in more remote areas. In the Fort Smith area trappers traded \$14,326.69 worth of fur between November 1st, 1959, and March 1st, 1960. In the Yellowknife Agency it was computed that trappers around the Great Slave Lake sold \$77,500 worth of fur. In the Aklavik Agency the estimated return from fur sales is \$260,000.

It is estimated that over 80% of the Indians in the Mackenzie District engaged in trapping for some period of the winter. To further development of this resource, basic to the present economy of the Indians of the N.W.T., trappers meetings were planned which will take place during 1960. They will plan the division of trapping and hunting areas throughout the Mackenzie District.

Moose were plentiful in the west, and there was an abundance of rabbits used for human consumption and dog food. The Branch acquired 51,963 lbs. of buffalo meat from Wood Buffalo Park. Indians were encouraged to rely more on domestic fishing to provide a ready supply of food and to conserve caribou. The response was very encouraging. On the Great Slave Lake groups at Snowdrift and Fort Reliance took an estimated 93,000 lbs., groups at Fort Resolution and Rocher River 52,000, and groups from Yellowknife, Fort Rae and Trout Rock took 95,000. At Lac la Martre 68,000 were taken. This yielded a total catch of 298,000 lbs.

At Trout Lake in the Fort Simpson area, Great Bear Lake of the Fort Franklin area, and Brackett Lake of the Fort Norman area, domestic fisheries were also conducted. In addition to the fish consumed and fed to dogs at this point, 1,395 lbs. were transported to Fort Simpson, 13,000 to Fort Norman, and 17,000 to Fort Franklin for winter issue to the aged and infirm and for dog feed.

Summer and fall fishing was good at Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River and Aklavik. It is estimated that a total of 425,000 lbs. of fish were taken in the Aklavik Agency.

At Hay River a successful operation took place in the early part of June when the Indian sold 25,000 lbs. of whitefish, with an equal amount being taken in the same period for domestic use.

The Hay River commercial fishery employed six crews during the winter. The catch sold exceeded 70,000 lbs. for a return of \$10,000. At the conclusion of this project in March, 1960, a fishing company agreed to hire four of the crews next winter, thus freeing the Branch equipment for new trainees.

Employment was good at Fort Simpson and Inuvik and 114 men were employed at Fort Simpson, mainly on construction of a new school hostel. Ninety-nine from Fort McPherson, Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman and Fort Franklin were employed by various construction companies. The total of wages earned by those employed in the Aklavik Agency was approximately \$306,369, which far exceeds any previous year.

In the Great Slave Lake area there were no road clearing projects and the Indians were compelled to rely on hunting and trapping. The closing of the Ray Rock uranium mine between Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake meant that 25 Indians who were employed returned to the traditional hunting and trapping pursuits.

In the Yellowknife Agency 60 men were employed by various government departments and mining and construction companies. In Fort Smith 16 were employed during the summer by government departments, 12 during the winter on road clearing, and six persons were employed on a year-round basis in Wood Buffalo Park.

A number of young Indians took vocational courses at the Sir John Franklin School in Yellowknife. Houses were improved in a number of settlements so that many families could take advantage of new day school facilities. With the exception of the aged, infirm, widows and invalids, all home recipients contributed towards the cost of these dwellings either in labour, logs or cash. Standpipe water supply was installed to provide water for the houses built at Fort Smith.

More small parcels of land were acquired for Indian housing lots, including land at Snowdrift, Nahanni Butte and Hay River. Negotiations are underway for acquiring land at Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Fort Resolution and Fort Fitzgerald.

A Royal Commission investigating land matters relative to Treaties Nos. 8 and 11 visited all settlements within the Mackenzie District and held meetings with Indian representatives of each Band.

In November 1959 liquor rights were extended to include the Indians of the Northwest Territories on the same basis as those residents of non-Indian status.

Efforts are being made to stimulate the interest of Band Councils and have them take a more active part in the administration of their people. Regular meetings were held at Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Simpson and Fort Norman.

It was arranged that welfare services involving neglected or dependent children, care of aged and infirm, would be handled by Territorial or municipal social workers on a reimbursement basis with the Indian Affairs Branch.

Of significant importance was the improvement in the economic conditions amongst the Indians during the past year. This was brought about by the higher fur prices and the availability of seasonal employment. In the Aklavik Agency, where hunting and trapping have been the main source of income for a number of years, it is interesting to note that the income from fur was exceeded by wage earnings from other employment by at least \$50,000.

Saskatchewan

The Indians of Saskatchewan are still basically dependent upon a farming economy in the south and a fishing, hunting, trapping economy in the north.

Generally speaking crops were good. However, exceptionally poor harvest weather in the fall prevented many Indians from getting their crops off the fields. It was expected that at least some of this produce would be salvaged in the spring. A total of 167,398 acres under cultivation in 1959 yielded 550,791 bushels of wheat, 373,922 bushels of coarse grains, 6,001 bushels of flax, and 2,124,364 pounds of rape seed. Individual Indians farmed 82,134 acres and produced 176,254 bushels of wheat, 134,398 bushels of coarse grains, 4,058 bushels of flax, and 64,206 pounds of rape seed. The Indians also harvested 7,051 tons of wild hay and 2,163 tons of tame hay. A total of 1,212 acres of new land was broken.

Receipts from cattle raising were good, and the cattle industry continues to increase particularly in the agencies which have an abundance of grazing land and hay.

The northern Indian, on the whole, had a very successful year with better-than-average fur catches and prices. Net returns from trapping were \$656,357 and fishing returns exceeded \$217,700. Additional income was again derived from earnings in the filleting plants, the majority of which are operated on a co-operative basis. Game of all species is plentiful with encouraging indications of an increase in the number of caribou due mainly to the calf crop surviving in larger numbers than in previous years.

All agencies reported a successful year with their housing programme. Many new units were constructed.

Not much change occurred in the area of oil exploration, with the bulk of the revenue coming from existing wells.

The placement programme was introduced in the region in the fall of 1959 with the addition of an Indian placement officer to regional staff. Formal meetings were held between National Employment Service and Indian Affairs Branch in January and procedures set out for the two agencies to work together in the placement of selected persons in suitable urban or rural employment. By the end of the fiscal year a total of 18 persons had been placed in permanent type employment.

The sugar beet industry again provided seasonal jobs and 435 Saskatchewan Indians were employed in the beet fields. Smaller forestry, construction, and transportation enterprises provided additional seasonal employment. Progress was made in extending provincial welfare services to the Indians.

The past year has shown a marked interest in and appreciation for all types of educational training by adults as well as students. Several Indians were at teachers college, university, nursing school, and vocational training centres. Ten young men attended an eight week agricultural course at Prince Albert and 14 young men and women have attended a six-month upgrading course in Regina. Adult classes in vocational training were held at Beauval, St. Phillips, Big River, Montreal Lake, Gordon's and Cowessess.

The school integration programme progressed. Joint school agreements were negotiated with Prince Albert, Marcellin and Kamsack. Groups of Indian pupils also attended school in Norquay, Carlyle, Meadow Lake, and several other areas. At present 743 Indian pupils attend provincial and private schools.

New schools were built on the Canoe Lake, Cowessess and James Smith Reserves, and temporary classrooms were provided at several points. Repairs and innovations were made to a number of day schools and to most of the nine residential schools. Plans were made for school construction at Southend on Reindeer Lake, Pasqua, Standing Buffalo, Key, Big River, Mosquito, Ochapowace, and Moosomin.

In the fall the regional office was moved from Regina to the more central location of Saskatoon.

Four Indians, exclusive of teachers, were hired to work within this region in various capacities.

Manitoba

The traditional occupations of trapping and fishing continued as important sources of income to Indians of Manitoba. Favourable trapping conditions prevailed, and, in the Northern Registered Conservation area, 2,017 Indian trappers earned \$645,000, an increase over the previous year of \$144,000. In southern Manitoba trappers earned about \$40,000.

Additional work in the reconstruction of water control features was carried out under the supplementary Dominion-Provincial Fur Agreement. This work has, however been suspended due to the planned development of a hydro-electric plant at Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan River which will inundate the total Summerberry muskrat ranch. The muskrat crop last season was at an all-time low with 21,600 pelts taken valued at \$24,000. The crop of fine furs brought revenue of \$30,000.

Commercial fishing in northern inland lakes has become increasingly profitable for Indians, with new lakes being opened with the cooperation of the provinces. Establishment of summer seasons and filletting plants have increased Indian employment and fish production, and brought higher prices for Indian

fishermen. A notable example of this development is at Island Lake, where, for the first time, commercial fishing provided more income for Indians than did trapping. It is hoped that similar programmes may be inaugurated on other northern reserves.

Throughout the region, 730 Indians fished commercially, earning roughly \$433,000. While progress was made on the northern lakes, the over-all picture was overshadowed somewhat by closing of pickerel pockets on Lake Winnipeg as a conservation measure. Institution of work projects by provincial authorities offset to some extent the loss of income suffered by Indian fishermen on Lake Winnipeg in 1959, and the use of fishing techniques new to Lake Winnipeg is currently under study to allow limited production, at least in the areas affected during 1960. To cope with this problem, trap nets will be furnished by the Branch to Indians and instruction in these new methods provided. The results will be awaited with interest due to the importance of the fishing industry in the economy of the Lake Winnipeg bands.

Efforts continued to be made to conserve the barren ground Caribou, with Indians, on the whole, increasingly aware of and cooperating in the conservation programme. Wherever possible, domestic fisheries are being carried out to lessen the pressure on the caribou, and this accounted for 24,000 lbs. of fish being taken last fall.

The regional field officer took part in an experimental caribou tagging project undertaken by the provincial Game Branch in the northern caribou range during September 1959, in order to keep abreast of developments in the caribou conservation programme.

Wild crops such as seneca root and frog harvesting, were other sources of income, and although the wild rice crop in particular was almost a complete failure, \$95,000 was realized from these varied sources.

Manitoba Indians are becoming more successful in securing a considerable variety of jobs outside the traditional trapping and fishing economy. Through efforts of the regional placement officer and field staff, over 1,900 Indians were placed in employment, mainly in seasonal activities which ranged through agriculture, mining, road-clearing and construction. Of this group, 850 worked in the sugar beet fields of the province, a far greater number than previously. There is every indication that Indians will continue to secure jobs in this industry.

Twenty-five candidates were accepted in the permanent placement programme, 21 in permanent employment and four to undergo vocational training. Productive liaison is maintained with National Employment Service, labour unions, industry, church groups, etc. and job opportunities for Indians have increased. Indians are being accepted by employers to an extent not previously experienced.

Efforts made in previous years to place groups of Indians in employment on special projects did not always turn out successfully. Transplanted from his home, the Indian faced many personal and family problems which reduced his efficiency as a workman. A remedy for this problem was found by assigning a Branch officer to act as a consultant to the Indians and their employers in such projects. This procedure was followed during the past year on road and site-clearing projects on Matheson Island, Little Grand Rapids clearing, and Cormorant Lake pulp cut. This resulted in continuous employment to the Indians and satisfaction from employers.

Labour surveys have been carried out by the placement officer on 18 reserves, representing about one-third of the Indian population of the province, and these will be continued until the labour potential is known. These surveys have already proven to be of value because they have allowed the placement officer to discover Indians whose skills and experience make them fairly readily employable, but who otherwise might fail to secure employment due to lack of knowledge of the opportunities existing for them, or of the way to go about securing employment.

As more Indians are drawn into the general labour force of the country, they are understanding much better the functions of the National Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Commission. This has made many of them reasonably self-sufficient in seeking jobs, particularly in the urban areas.

The woods industry continued as an important source of income, with some 700 Indians earning about \$120,000, mainly in pulp-cutting. Successful pulp-cutting projects were carried out by the Indians themselves in Clandeboy Agency.

Some 152 Indians farmed their own holdings earning \$130,000. In view of the fairly large investment necessary to conduct a successful farming operation, added to grain marketing problems and hazards of crop failure, it is not expected that the number of Indians totally dependent on farming will increase. However, considerable hope is felt for the expansion of livestock raising on reserves. Branch financial assistance plus band funds have been used to aid Indians of the Dauphin and Fisher River Agencies to buy cattle to form the nucleus of individual and group-owned herds. Band councils concerned have fully supported these projects which have an excellent chance to succeed in establishing Indians in livestock raising. Indian-owned cattle now number 876, an increase of 10% over the previous year. Sixteen Treaty Indians are employed in Civil Service positions in the Manitoba Branch office. This group includes one interpreter, four power plant operators, one caretaker (full time), two clerks, one stenographer, six school teachers, and one manual training instructor. In addition, 11 skilled and 48 unskilled Indians work at residential schools, while other Indians are employed on reserves as part-time school caretakers, and by Indian and Northern Health Services as caretakers at nursing stations. Indians are also employed as fire wardens by the Provincial Forestry Service, and as guides in the tourist industry.

Living standards improved through the construction and repairs of Indian homes, introduction of hydro power, construction of roads and bridges and provision of water supplies. Electricity is now available to 24 of the 51 bands of the region. New Hydro lines went into The Pas, Sandy Bay, Valley River and Crane River communities, where both band funds and individual contributions were used to provide power to Indian homes. New houses built totalled 213 and 310 were repaired. Funds came from Branch appropriation and band funds, and in the majority of cases, contributions were made by the individual Indian in the form of labour or materials. Indian home construction was carried out on nearly all reserves. The standard of homes built is considerably higher than in the past and the trend to multiple-room housing has been readily accepted. The stress on home construction has been toward units which would give the Indian families more privacy and better sanitary facilities.

Ten Branch-owned sawmills produced 635,000 f.b.m. of lumber which was used almost entirely for construction and repairs of Indian homes.

Construction of new roads to serve reserves totalled 25.5 miles with approximately one-half this total carried out on equal contributory basis with the provincial government. Of that total, seven miles were constructed and two miles repaired in Dauphin Agency by use of Branch-owned equipment operated by Indians. A total of 39 miles of reserve roads were repaired or re-gravelled.

Four new vehicular traffic bridges were constructed on reserves, and two repaired; eight new foot bridges were built and 21 repaired; eight new docks were built and six repaired; and 21 miles of road right-of-way was cleared for future construction.

Experimental drilling for water on Fort Alexander Reserve proved disappointing, but wells were brought in at The Pas, Rolling River and Lizard Point Reserves to improve water supplies.

Voluntary non-Indian groups are interested in the welfare of Indians in Manitoba. This was demonstrated by programmes carried out by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews at The Indian and Metis Friendship Centre in

Winnipeg; action groups formed to consult Indians prior to the Indian and Metis Conference; and the formation of continuing committees and sub-committees of the Greater Winnipeg Welfare Council to deal with community development, education, leadership courses, cooperatives, and other matters. The Indian and Metis Friendship Centre is providing an excellent bridge for Indians to enter and participate in urban life. Other welfare agencies within the community also continue to provide services to Indians.

Increases in the scale of social assistance provide a better standard of living for indigent persons, and payment of relief by cash or cheque has given the Indian freedom of choice in purchasing. Where funds permit, Indian bands have shown encouraging responsibility in paying and administering relief on their reserves. Indians are encouraged to form groups and committees for the improvement of community life. These include Homemaker's Clubs, young people's groups, recreation and social committees, health and welfare committees and 4H Clubs. There are now a total of 63 such groups operating on reserves of the region, an increase of 31 over the previous year. There is every indication that growing participation by Indians in the work of these groups will lead to greater interest in solving community problems.

At Norway House a co-operative store has been established by residents of the area. Approximately half of the share-holders are Indians and they are represented by an equal proportion of their people on the Board of Directors. This project is a good example of cooperation between Indians and non-Indians in community development.

A leadership course was provided for Indians and Metis, and a conference held to discuss the problems of Indian and Metis people, both under the auspices of the Greater Winnipeg Welfare Council. A total of 34 Indians from reserves of the region attended these gatherings, which also help chiefs and councillors to become more aware of their authority and responsibility.

The rehabilitation programme in cooperation with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, continued as a valuable service to Indians suffering from physical handicaps. In 1959, 125 new cases were accepted. Of these, 21 were closed due to inability of the individuals to respond. Twenty-seven cases were closed successfully with the individuals considered as completely rehabilitated and no longer in need of services. Seventy-eight cases were still active at the end of 1959, with the Indians in various stages of school or vocational training both prior to and on-the-job, or in job placements. Of 32 rehabilitated persons for whom jobs were found, 27 are still working.

Nine additional classrooms were placed into operation in the school year to provide accommodation for increasing enrolments in elementary schools. Of these, six are temporary classrooms, some of which are in rented quarters.

Some relief from enrolment pressures resulted from expansion of the integration programme in Manitoba whereby an increasing number of pupils have been placed in provincial schools. Negotiations are in progress with three more school boards.

Two hundred and twenty-four teachers were employed. Three teacher-advisers were engaged for supervision and guidance work at the residential schools at Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie from which large numbers of pupils attend town and city schools. All but 20 of the total teaching staff are qualified teachers.

Standards in pupil achievement continued to advance and the provision of winter transportation in several areas where great walking distances exist, helped to improve school attendance. There was evidence of a greater interest among parents for their children's schooling with open house and community concerts helping to arouse this interest.

An increasing number of students are attending high school, vocational schools and professional training institutions. Increases in high school attendance have occurred at Birtla, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Peguis Central and Assiniboia.

A teacher-adviser service instituted last fall contributed to a marked improvement of the pupils' standing in their classes at the provincial schools.

Inservice training of teachers was promoted at four conventions.

Instruction of 10 adult Indians in manual training was carried on at Peguis Central School. Two new, and seven temporary day school classrooms were constructed, and 33 classrooms renovated and repaired. A new four-classroom day school at Fort Alexander Reserve is being completed for the 1960 term. Four new units for accommodation of teachers at Peguis Central High School were provided. Hydro power was made available at Guy Residential School in The Pas Agency, and repair and equipment programmes carried out at Assiniboia, Fort Alexander and Birtle Residential Schools. Diesel electric generating plants were installed to serve day schools at Cross Lake and Oxford House Reserves.

General maintenance work was carried out on 13 agency buildings. A new residence for the assistant, Clandeboye Agency, was completed at Pine Falls to improve services to Indians of that area.

Northern Ontario

Trapping, lumbering and commercial fishing are the chief sources of income for the Indians of Northern Ontario. Many of the younger Indians, however, are leaving the trapping areas and seeking employment in industry and mining.

Increased home construction and housing repairs were carried on in all areas, and 136 new homes were built and 277 repaired. Extensive road construction and maintenance were also undertaken, providing employment for Indians on reserves, opening up new outlets for valuable timber resources, and making it easier for people to commute from reserves to outside employment.

The outstanding characteristic of the educational programme continues to be its growth. This year 208 post-elementary students are receiving educational assistance, with three attending teachers' college. The opening of three one-classroom schools and six additional classrooms has brought the total number of classrooms in operation to 146. The programme of integration continues to expand with two joint school agreements having been signed and six in various stages of negotiation. In accordance with the planned programme for expanding classroom supervision, a district superintendent of Indian Schools was appointed at Port Arthur in September, 1959.

Last fall the new integrated public school at Moose Factory and a new six-classroom unit at McIntosh Residential School were officially opened. In January, the new day school at Collins was put into operation. A new residential school at Fort Frances and a four-classroom unit at Fort George are being constructed.

New adult education classes were begun and there continues to be a firm interest in adult education both in academic up-grading and vocational training. Classes for young men preparing for the provincial scalers' course were included in the programme.

Teachers showed interest in professional improvement. Last fall, a teachers' convention was held in North Bay. Manitoulin Island and Sault Ste. Marie Agencies have very active local teacher institutes. Summer school courses are popular.

The placement programme made a good start with 41 Indians employed in permanent jobs. The International Nickel Company accepted for employment a substantial number of young Indian men. Generally speaking, employers were well satisfied with the quality of persons referred to them. Placement assistance amounting to approximately \$3,350 was granted and \$750 repaid. Prospective developments in the north should provide many new jobs.

Supplies of fur-bearing animals available to Indians have remained good over most of the region although some decline has been noticed on the Old Factory and Nottaway Fur Preserves. Restocking of the Big Trout Lake area with beaver continued with 400 animals released in 1959, and checks on previous transplantings indicate the animals are becoming established and reproducing.

Fur prices have improved, this season showing increases in beaver, lynx and marten. Other fur has remained stable except for muskrat, which is lower than past seasons. Increased interest in coloured fox has been reflected in their price rise. The Ontario Trappers' Fur Sale Service at North Bay now makes it possible for Indian trappers to realize more income from their fur without paying royalty and express for shipments to Montreal and Winnipeg. It is notable that Indian fur from the James Bay Agency brought the highest prices on the January and March fur sales. This was due to the excellent preparation of the skins.

Commercial fishing continues to increase in importance. Improvement of quality and handling during primary production is stressed. Over 2,000,000 lbs. of all species were produced by Indian fisheries, bringing a revenue to fishermen of \$250,000. This does not include income of Indians employed in the industry as fishermen, packers or processors or to Indians who operate small independent fisheries. Facilities for packing and holding fish, ice storage and harvest, and transportation have been improved and should bring about increased income and a greater demand for Indian fish.

Wild rice, the most important crop to Indians of this region, is centred mainly in Northwestern Ontario, with isolated pockets in other locations. Production was down from 1958 to about 300,000 lbs. with prices a few cents higher at 38c to 40c lb. Estimated income to the Indians was \$110,000, considerably less than the previous season. The 1959 crop suffered from insect and disease infestations which reduced the harvest considerably in some areas.

Blueberry and other wild crops are utilized to a lesser extent by the Indian people.

Construction and woods operations are the two industries accounting for most of the rural or seasonal employment. Four major road projects and two hydro developments have accounted for most of the construction employment. Woods operations are scattered but the majority available to Indians are in the northwest. Guiding continues to be an important occupation for many Indians.

During the year, 140,000 trees were planted on seven reserves with the Indians becoming more interested in reforestation. Plans are being made to harvest the first plantation of Christmas trees in 1960. Many Indians are employed by the province and private firms in their planting programmes.

Woods operations are steadily increasing especially as new roads are built. Labour supply and markets were quite good for the year. The cut to March 31, 1960, should exceed 50,000 cords and four million board feet of sawlogs with a value to band funds of over \$100,000. The Indians shared over 75 per cent in this value in wages or band fund deposits.

Over 40 reserves are cutting under the permit system and six reserves are cutting under a timber license. Year-round woods work is gradually increasing which makes for a more stable economy on the reserve. Forest fire losses were very low due to high precipitation and improved habits of woods workers and travellers.

Six band members attended the log scaler's course of which four passed and three are now actively engaged in scaling. Four band members are attending the ranger school course.

A timber ledger card accounting system was initiated and the results to date are encouraging. Two timber salvage operations were carried out, one of fume-damaged timber and one of blowdown timber. The mapping for record purposes of cut-over areas and new roads was continued.

Members of four reserves now have permits or licenses to cut on provincial Crown land in order to sustain their own resources. One band is negotiating an exchange of forest land with the province in order to consolidate its holdings.

The provincial welfare agency and the Children's Aid Societies extended services to families on the reserves. The families in many instances are making direct contact with the C.A.S. for advice and counselling rather than choosing to be referred.

Five area conferences were held with the staffs of Children's Aid Societies. At three Indian Health Services' personnel were included. As a result the standard of foster homes on reserves is improving.

There are 17 Homemakers' Clubs in the region, more active than ever. The Regional Homemakers' Committee held quarterly meetings on centrally-located reserves to permit more club members to attend. The fourth annual Homemakers' Conference was held at Garden Village Reserve, Nipissing Indian Agency. Fifty members registered representing twelve clubs.

There were four craft and leadership training courses involving 49 delegates. Three of the courses were sponsored by the local Homemakers' groups. One was sponsored by the provincial Community Programmes Branch at the Quetico Conference Training Centre, Kawene. At the latter 11 Indian women participated, together with nine non-Indian men and women. One of the Indian women acted as a junior instructor to the craft specialist, a significant indication of the progress made through such courses by Indian women. This type of course is most beneficial to the women, giving them an opportunity to discuss common community problems with each other and with people from non-Indian communities, and to learn valuable crafts. They return home able to pass on their knowledge and skills to others.

Several women in the western area attended the provincial Home Economics Services course as observers.

Southern Ontario

The regional placement programme is now firmly established, and 125 more candidates were helped towards employment through the co-operation of National Employment Service. The Toronto project was responsible for establishing 50 Indian youths in gainful employment during the year. There was an increasing number of requests from Indians for assistance under the programme.

Young Indian people coming into the cities are in general assuming the responsibilities of urban living. The co-operation of non-Indian communities is becoming more apparent and is of inestimable value in helping integration.

In September, 1959, the Ontario Department of Public Welfare accepted full responsibility for the rehabilitation of physically disabled Indians.

Fifty-two Indians were employed full-time by the Branch as teachers, clerks, typists, agency assistants and caretakers. Up to 200 Indians were periodically employed on the reserves as school janitors, road workers, carpenters and constables.

At Christian Island Agency winter logging operations resulted in 350,000 board feet of logs being cut. During the past summer 95,872 board feet of lumber were cut at the Island sawmill.

The Department of Public Works continued to improve wharves at Christian Island and Cedar Point. At Virginia Beach in the Simcoe Agency an aid-to-navigation light was also installed, thus reducing the water transportation hazard for the Georgina Island Indians.

A chemical control project was carried out by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests on Beckwith Island in the Christian Island Agency to reduce damage caused by rabbits to the white and red pine plantations there.

Attendance at the various Indian day schools was maintained at a high level. In all Indian agencies children as well as parents are becoming more aware of the necessity for advanced education. Six hundred and twenty-three applications for tuition assistance were processed. Scholarships were awarded to students of Bruce and Tyendinaga Agencies.

One modern 6-classroom unit with gym was constructed at Caradoc Agency along with a new pumping unit to supply safe drinking water to 14 classrooms. Temporary portable classrooms were erected at Six Nations, Christian Island and Cape Croker Reserves. A teacher's residence was constructed at Christian Island. Fire destroyed a two-classroom school with living quarters at Christian Island. Repairs and general maintenance work were carried out in all schools and teacherages.

A number of new educational committees were formed on reserves and are functioning well. Some band councils have voted considerable sums to assist these committees.

Approximately 40 children in residence at the Mohawk Institute, Brantford, went to summer camp provided for them on Christian Island for one month.

There is a continuing demand from Indian students for enrolment in teachers colleges, universities, and other schools of higher learning.

A Homemakers' Conference was held at Christian Island with Indians conducting proceedings and providing many of the speakers.

Agreements are now in operation extending Children's Aid Services to all reserves.

Indian handicraft, while no longer of major importance as a source of revenue, still represents a considerable sum and approximately \$23,000 was earned from handicrafts this year.

Under the economic development programme a bulldozer was supplied to the Christian Island Indians for use in their logging operations. Heavy sleighs were also bought for hauling hardwood logs. Approximately \$45,384 was encumbered for road construction with an additional \$60,150 being approved by Parliament for repairs to roads. The provincial government gave a 50% subsidy on all road construction and repairs, and 80% on all new bridges. Bands having funds contributed sizeable sums in addition. Also, \$15,000 was provided for various winter works projects. Three Indian bands, Moravian, Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, and Walpole Island were granted the right to manage the expenditure of their own revenue monies under Section 68 of the Indian Act, and seventeen bands applied for participation under the provincial General Welfare Assistance Act.

Agriculture is important on several reserves. A number of Indians carrying on with family farms, have splendid herds of dairy and beef cattle. Some reserve lands are under lease to non-Indians for farming and grazing.

Considerable revenue is returned to the Indians individually and in band funds from cottage development projects. In the Bruce, St. Regis and Simcoe Agencies, particularly, revenue from the leasing of cottage sites runs into the thousands of dollars annually. In other agencies leasing of lakeshore property is carried on to a lesser degree. The cottage development recently opened on Christian Island is progressing favourably. In Parry Sound approximately 1,000 excellent cottage lots are now available.

At Moravian Reserve, where the community hall had been demolished by a windstorm, a vacant school building was renovated and enlarged by the band as a new hall.

A sanitation course was conducted on the Six Nations Reserve and Indian delegates from most reserves in the region participated, along with some staff members.

Quebec

In 1959-60, economic conditions for the Indians of Quebec improved noticeably in several agencies. In Pointe Bleue, the Indians have been steadily working on major projects sponsored by the Branch and in the Seven Islands area new mining developments have absorbed a good many of the Indian workers from Seven Islands and Bersimis.

At Mattagami, in northern Abitibi, another large mining project is opening up which may well improve greatly the economy of the Indians there. The construction of a road and a railway between Abitibi and Lake St. John is offering easier access from isolated Indian reserves and settlements to the various centres of employment.

In Schefferville, Maniwaki and Lorette, the economic level remained steady.

Indians in northern Quebec supplemented their income through trapping, commercial sturgeon and salmon fishing, hunting, and the sale of Indian handicrafts. Returns show a total of \$201,912 for trapping and \$11,050 for commercial fishing. In the south, the sale of handicrafts was also a source of secondary income. The total value of Indian handicrafts for the whole province was about \$150,000.

The eligibility of the Indians to all provincial and federal social allowances, pensions and benefits has helped to stabilize economic conditions. Many Indians apply for these benefits directly to the province or the federal government on the same basis as any other citizen.

Steps were taken to prepare short and long-range plans to promote the employment of Indians. Surveys were conducted and information gathered on the potential Indian labour forces at Pointe Bleue, Oka, Pierreville, Seven Islands and Schefferville. Other areas presently under survey include Caughnawaga, Bersimis, Temiskaming and Amos. For the coming year, similar surveys will be extended to Restigouche, Maria, Eel River, Romain, Lake Mistassini, Lake Waswanipi and Natashquan.

Relations were established, as an outlet for Indian labour, with employers, labour unions and employment services. Unemployed workers are encouraged to register at the local National Employment Service. In Bersimis and Seven Islands alone, this resulted in 150 Indians placed between October 1959 and February 1960 as labourers in mining industries, forestry operations and as guides to surveyors and geologists.

The placement programme in Quebec includes the placement of selected candidates wishing to be established in urban centres. Attention has also been given to occupational orientation, on-the-job training, and the rehabilitation of physically-handicapped Indians. With the cooperation of the teaching staff and agency superintendents, Branch educational specialists have organized adult education courses, manual training and the teaching of home economics to equip Indians with skills and thus speed their placement. Seven adult education courses were held, at Schefferville, Natashquan and Pointe Bleue, with an attendance of nearly 150 students. Manual training and home economics courses were conducted for school-age children at Restigouche, Maria, Bersimis, Seven Islands, Amos and Caughnawaga. Arrangements are being concluded in Montreal for the admission of a larger number of pupils from Caughnawaga to provincial technical schools.

The Branch continued to offer employment and training to numerous Indians on such projects as the construction and repair of Indian homes and the construction, maintenance and repair of reserve roads, while contractors carrying out projects for the Branch hire local Indian labour if at all possible. It is estimated that this policy contributed to the employment and training of roughly 100 Indians as carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers and labourers.

The number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools increased. Formal agreements with neighbouring school boards have been executed at Dalhousie, Lorette, Oka, St. Eustache, Lachine, Notre-Dame du Nord, Maniwaki,

Les Escoumins and Pierreville. Similar agreements are being negotiated at Restigouche and Roberval. Indian children are also admitted in local schools at Schefferville, Seven Islands, Becancour, Wenneway and Hunter's Point.

Community organizations were encouraged and have flourished in many reserves. Eleven Homemakers' Clubs were in operation and members benefitted from courses in sewing, weaving, cooking and hat designing given by technicians of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. They were also given first-aid courses by nurses attached to the provincial public health service. One of the Homemakers' Clubs has organized a public library and two have contributed to the purchase of playground equipment for children. General courses in handicraft were given at Maniwaki, Seven Islands, Bersimis and Restigouche by a full-time Branch teacher.

A one-week leadership course was held at Maniwaki for selected Indian delegates who showed great interest in discussing their communities' problems and projects.

Band councils were encouraged to conduct their own meetings, to appoint band secretaries, and to participate in the administration of welfare housing and relief assistance. The councils have responded well and their interest in the administration of local affairs was evident.

Many other community organizations such as community centres, 4H Clubs, scouts' and guides' movements, Indian folklore groups, health committees, educational committees and sports and recreational committees have been organized and are functioning regularly and effectively. At Seven Islands, Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, and Amos, teams of Indian children or teenagers have joined sports leagues within the local districts. Individual Indians have joined non-Indian sports organizations at Notre-Dame du Nord, Maniwaki and Seven Islands. In Maniwaki, Oka, Caughnawaga, Lorette and Restigouche, a number of adult Indians have joined social or service clubs as fully accredited members.

Field operations in the Quebec region for 1959-60 included the construction and completion of 120 new Indian houses and the repair of 248 existing homes. Eighteen additional welfare houses were under construction. Approximately 12 miles of roads were improved or repaired. Eleven wells were dug or drilled and a public water system put into operation at Pointe Bleue. Agency offices were built at Maniwaki, Pointe Bleue and Barriere (Rapid Lake), and a four-bay garage completed at Caughnawaga. A residential school for 200 pupils, plus an eight-classroom block, were built at Pointe Bleue. A community hall was completed at Obedjiwan with a combined contribution from welfare appropriation and the local Indians.

New Brunswick

The greater proportion of the 3,000 Indians in this province follow seasonal employment. In the spring, there is potato seed cutting and planting in Maine, followed by berry, pea, and bean picking. After the potato harvest in the fall, the Indians return to their respective reserves where a number are usually employed in lumbering operations. Fishing opportunities exist in two reserves where the season begins in early May. Lobster, smelts and gaspereaux are the main species. There is also the usual employment for approximately three weeks in the spring, when fiddleheads are being picked in the Saint John River Valley area.

In order to improve the services provided to the Indians of western New Brunswick, the former Tobique and Kingsclear Agencies were amalgamated and are now known as the Saint John River Indian Agency. This move was endorsed by the Indian leaders who felt the relocation of Agency Headquarters away from the reserve would provide greater opportunities for self-government. A keen interest in the administration of the reserves has since developed.

Restricted demands and low prices for pulpwood and logs affected the economy of reserves adversely, especially in the Miramichi Agency, and the need for relief assistance was pronounced. Eleven new houses were built and 79 repaired. A cooperative housing plan is being developed at Big Cove Reserve to provide greater contributions to new homes by the Indians. Various other projects sponsored by the Branch have provided some employment for Indians and improved conditions on reserves. A water system at Kingsclear Reserve and a sewer system at Woodstock have been completed. A programme of road building was begun at Big Cove and will be completed in 1960. A bridge was replaced at this last reserve as part of the winter works program. A retaining wall along the shore was begun at Burnt Church and will be completed next year.

All councils have increased their activities and are doing a considerable amount of work on a cooperative basis to improve their social and economic conditions. At Big Cove Reserve, a group of fishermen are cooperating to increase their production. A health committee at this last reserve has provided valuable assistance to Indian Health Services in conducting TB surveys and polio clinics and has begun a program of sanitation. The Tobique Band has a Homemakers' Club, operating jointly with the Maliseet Catholic Women's League; a men's club responsible for fund-raising activities to finance garbage disposal, community hall furnishings and baseball and hockey teams; a ladies' club which organizes social activities and assists needy families with food and clothing; and a welfare committee within the band council. Home and School organizations at Kingsclear and at Devon Reserves were organized and are operating effectively.

A short adult education course was conducted in conjunction with the New Brunswick Department of Education, for members of the Tobique Band. Delegates from the Big Cove Band attended a course in Nova Scotia conducted by the St. Francis Xavier University Extension Department on the principles of cooperation and credit unions. This was followed by a three-day course for all members of the band. These courses, held at the request of the Indians, are popular and very helpful in developing skills.

A total of 686 pupils were attending various schools in the province. One hundred and twenty-three of these pupils were in non-Indian schools, 31 of whom were attending high school, university or vocational schools.

Part of the former superintendent's residence at Kingsclear was converted into a classroom as a temporary arrangement and new accommodation is being planned. The number of teachers was increased from 22 to 23. A special course, attended by a large group of Indian teachers from all parts of Canada, was given by the University of New Brunswick through special arrangement by university officials and the Branch.

A reading programme, designed to improve the education of the Indians, has started. Student testing has begun and results will be analysed by the reading consultant attached to the regional office. Corrective measures based on the result of this research will be taken.

Nova Scotia

Full advantage was taken by many Indians of seasonal employment in the berry and potato fields of New England and in the Christmas tree industry. However, the demand for wood products has not returned to its former peak and activity in this field was limited. Some cutting was done by the Eskasoni Band on a 90-acre lot where cutting rights for three years were purchased from band funds. Approximately 20 Indians from Shubenacadie were employed for a part of the year on the Department of Transport air terminal at Kelly Lake. Basketry and crafts supplemented the income of others.

Although an improvement in employment opportunities was noticeable in some areas, relief assistance increased due, in part, to a correspondingly higher

increase in population on the reserves. The Indians have become more aware of the advantages of acquiring sufficient Unemployment Insurance stamps, and an increasing number were paid benefits during the winter months.

A number of bands in Nova Scotia were granted departmental relief assistance in cash. The recipients have shown good management of this money.

This year an additional three bands elected councils for the first time. There is a continuing interest by band members in the administration of their reserves, and all councils have increased their activities in all phases of band government.

Twenty houses were built and 103 units repaired. Over 14% of the total cost of housing was contributed by the Indians. Most of this contribution was in the form of labour. A new water and sewer system was completed on Sydney Reserve, and most of the home owners have already made arrangements to install plumbing in their homes. The system is operated by the city of Sydney and Indians pay prevailing water rates like non-Indian customers. One mile of the Eskasoni water system was laid and work is continuing on the remaining four miles of water main. The band voted \$50,000 of their funds to pay part of the total cost and the project is being carried out by Indians under Branch supervision. A new woods road, part of the winter works programme was built on the Eskasoni Reserve to provide access to timber areas. The main Eskasoni Reserve road is being reconstructed. This is a six-mile stretch of road which also serves a small non-Indian population. Negotiations to acquire a woodlot at Fisher's Grant Reserve were begun.

The placement officer, newly appointed in the region, carried out a survey of labour forces. In addition a number of placements were made in urban centres and elsewhere.

In cooperation with the Nova Scotia Department of Education, a leadership training course was held at Kennetcook. This annual programme known as Maritime Indian Folkschool, is designed to produce leaders and stress the importance of community development. This one-week course has produced good results. The 27 trainees from 14 bands in all three provinces have opportunities to discuss common problems and achievements. This course is followed by local short courses at a few reserves each year.

A Homemakers' Club, inactive for a year, resumed activities at Shubenacadie Reserve, as a direct result of the folkschool.

Great emphasis has been placed on adult education and this year the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University conducted a week-long course on the principles of cooperation and credit unions at Margaree Forks for delegates from bands in Cape Breton. This course was followed up by weekly instruction meetings for four of the five bands. Although this programme has only been in existence for a short time, economic and home improvements have been noticed in all bands. "Better Home" clubs designed to improve homes and foster competition between various groups, have been organized at Eskasoni.

Nova Scotia has over half the total number of Indian students in the Maritimes. Approximately one quarter of the Nova Scotia Indian students attend non-Indian schools and six students are studying for their university degrees. An agreement permitting Eskasoni students from Grade 9 to attend a non-Indian school was concluded with the East Bay school district. Attendance continued to be high at the seven day schools and one residential school, where an average of 98.38% was reported. Two students were awarded scholarships by the Branch, one to a girl attending teachers' college, the other to a boy in his second year of an arts course at St. Joseph's University. A school committee is in operation at Eskasoni. A grade 9 girl student of Chapel Island Band, attending a non-Indian school, won second prize in the Richmond County speech festival.

An extensive programme of research and experimentation in the field of reading was begun following the appointment of a special reading consultant. This programme extended to all three provinces and although in its early stages, gives indication that it will produce many beneficial results in the schools.

Evening classes in carpentry and home economics were conducted for adults at Eskasoni through the joint efforts of the Branch and the Nova Scotia Department of Education. Arrangements were made with a technical school at New Glasgow to permit young Indians to receive training in carpentry and machinist trades. Indians have again been sports-minded, and a team from Sydney captured the Maritime Indian Hockey Championship. In baseball, a little league organization was formed at Eskasoni. Two boy scouts and one girl guides groups are in operation at Eskasoni and Shubenacadie.

Prince Edward Island

Of the 300 Indians in Prince Edward Island, almost all live on Lennox Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is no timber on the reserves, and local industries are limited to fishing and the production of baskets and lobster trap hoops. Every year, a number of Indians are engaged in fishing oysters from June 1st to September 1st, for sale to non-Indian lease holders. One Indian operates his own lease. There is also a limited amount of lobster, smelt and clam fishing in the area. Basket production was confined to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel potato basket with 6,000 units produced during the year. The manufacture of lobster trap hoops provided some short time employment. A few Indians were employed on a construction project at the R.C.A.F. Station at Summerside towards the latter part of the year. A good number, like other Indians of the Maritimes, took advantage of seasonal employment in the potato and berry fields of Maine.

In May, Hog Island, part of the Lennox Island Reserve, was burned as a preliminary step in the production of blueberries. It is anticipated that there will be a good crop during the second summer after burning which should give added employment.

Because of limited employment opportunities on Lennox Island, there is a continuing movement of the younger men and women towards the industrial areas of the New England States. The population is therefore not increasing although health standards remain high and birth rate holds at about 4%.

All the families on the three occupied reserves are well housed and there has been little need in recent years to provide new houses. One house was built in 1959-60 and repairs were made to 10 others. The departmental ferry operating between Lennox Island and Port Hill was overhauled.

A cash system of issuing food assistance to destitute and sick Indians was put into effect. This system has worked well, with very few cases of misuse reported.

The community store and agency office sustained considerable damage in a fire, and it was only due to the prompt action of the Indian residents that the flames were quenched.

In July, several Indian children attended a water safety programme sponsored by the Canadian Red Cross, the provincial government, and the Women's Institutes of three neighbouring communities.

The children of Scotchfort and Morell Reserves attended non-Indian schools while those at Lennox Island attended the two-classroom Indian Day School. School attendance at this last point averaged 86.4%. Of a total of 45 students, 35 were in Indian schools, five in primary provincial school, one at vocational school, two in high school and two in university.

Table 1

Indian Population

The table below indicates the population by provinces in 1949, 1954 and at December 31, 1959:

Province	1949	1954	1959
Prince Edward Island.....	273	272	343
Nova Scotia.....	2,641	3,002	3,561
New Brunswick.....	2,139	2,629	3,183
Quebec.....	15,970	17,574	20,453
Ontario.....	34,571	37,255	42,677
Manitoba.....	17,549	19,684	23,658
Saskatchewan.....	16,308	18,750	23,280
Alberta.....	13,805	15,715	19,286
British Columbia.....	27,936	31,086	36,186
Yukon Territory.....	1,443	1,568	1,868
Northwest Territories.....	3,772	4,023	4,598
TOTAL.....	136,407	151,558	179,093

Table 2

*Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province,
Year Ended March 31, 1960*

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total area in acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741.100
Nova Scotia.....	11	43	25,352.26
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,565.71
Quebec.....	41	26	179,015.648
Ontario.....	111	163	1,555,796.804
Manitoba.....	50	107	524,241.11
Saskatchewan.....	67	120	1,205,538.15
Alberta.....	41	87	1,545,985.73
British Columbia.....	195	1,619	818,196.334
Northwest Territories.....	15	10	1,924.290
Yukon Territory.....	15	15	3,535.230
TOTALS.....	562	2,217	6,022,794.668

Table 3
Statement of Total Expenditure 1959-60

Province	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare	Economic Development	Education	Statutory Indian Annuities	Total
Nova Scotia.....		186,720.85	12.20	363,022.87	9,031.37	398,972.11		957,759.40
Prince Edward Island.....		18,180.10		26,703.00	1,397.62	48,081.98		94,362.70
New Brunswick.....		99,861.77	501.00	246,768.73	1,362.09	134,447.74		482,941.33
Quebec.....		590,134.28	2,125.60	1,201,023.00	79,425.06	2,453,100.66	1,160.00	4,326,968.60
Ontario.....		893,739.22	32,952.49	1,458,931.68	225,998.18	3,829,802.72	34,527.00	6,475,951.29
Manitoba.....		616,897.06	1,621.94	1,248,130.10	182,779.18	3,295,331.35	130,555.00	5,475,284.63
Saskatchewan.....		565,544.58	5,839.73	1,667,536.87	207,136.40	3,686,051.70	127,054.00	6,259,133.28
Alberta.....		729,762.69	15,782.27	553,478.25	66,497.52	4,132,036.24	107,175.00	5,604,731.97
British Columbia.....		796,121.86	60,814.51	1,579,563.32	24,206.36	5,012,145.15	3,535.00	7,476,386.20
Northwest Territories.....		122,069.12	121.05	335,768.94	46,579.14		26,410.00	530,948.25
Yukon.....		31,387.65	1,025.64	142,688.64	1,577.20	1,338,642.73		1,515,321.86
Headquarters and Miscellaneous.....	634,028.32	193,467.59	243,596.90	85,202.55	59,649.03	579,440.74	20,682.07	1,816,067.20
Grant to Provide Additional Services to Indians in B.C.....		99,915.83						99,915.83
	634,028.32	4,943,802.60	364,363.33	8,908,817.95	905,639.15	24,908,023.12	451,098.07	41,115,772.54
Statutory Pensions.....								420.00
Grand Total.....								41,116,192.54

Table 4

Amounts Advanced on Revolving Fund Loans to Indians Approved Under Section 69 of the Indian Act, and Repayments, by Province, Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1960

Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1959.....\$435,838.92

ADVANCES, 1959-60

Yukon.....	/ Nil
British Columbia.....	\$40,534.89
Alberta.....	Nil
Saskatchewan.....	33,059.08
Manitoba.....	4,677.23
Ontario.....	17,295.84
Quebec.....	10,940.17
New Brunswick.....	1,208.65
Nova Scotia.....	6,278.29
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil
	<u>113,994.15</u>
	\$549,833.07

REPAYMENTS, 1959-60

Yukon.....	Nil
British Columbia.....	\$ 8,938.14
Alberta.....	698.61
Saskatchewan.....	40,762.10
Manitoba.....	2,439.72
Ontario.....	23,304.71
Quebec.....	6,533.11
New Brunswick.....	739.56
Nova Scotia.....	4,143.23
Prince Edward Island.....	416.66
	<u>87,975.84</u>
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1960.....	<u>\$461,857.23</u>

In addition to the above payments on principal, \$15,157.37 was paid in Interest, by Indians, and credited to Ordinary Revenue—"Return on Investments".

Table 5

Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1960

BAND FUNDS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Agriculture.....	\$ 8,521.35	\$ 45,564.46
Operation of Band Property.....	5,742.30	180,896.56
Cash Payments and Entitlements:		
Cash Distribution.....		718,535.85
Enfranchisements.....		193,621.33
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	92,154.66	120,680.14
Reserve Management.....		31,263.99
Social Activities.....		4,815.54
Band Loans.....	48,023.35	60,057.65
Housing.....	64,997.87	839,469.25
Wells.....		39,930.97
Roads and Bridges.....	4,485.81	107,283.87
Land.....	1,408,334.71	515,729.24
Gravel Dues.....	112,500.56	
Lumber and Wood Sales.....	37,713.21	68,606.45
Oil Royalties.....	898,630.60	
Oil Bonus.....	399,145.41	
Timber Dues.....	542,115.68	
Miscellaneous.....	109,734.34	8,791.26
Balance, April 1, 1959.....	3,732,099.85	2,935,246.56
Balance, March 31, 1960.....	23,450,661.00	24,247,514.29
	\$27,182,760.85	\$27,182,760.85

BAND FUNDS—REVENUE ACCOUNT

<i>A-Band Accounts</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Agriculture.....	\$ 210,305.55	\$ 699,691.67
Operation of Band Property.....	13,823.11	584,075.48
Cash Payments and Entitlements:		
Cash Distribution.....		843,922.85
Commutations.....		3,086.60
Enfranchisements.....		51,779.77
Pensions.....		24,410.96
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	21,995.26	27,310.33
Annuities.....		22,947.00
Education.....		35,480.85
Medical.....		33,458.80
Relief.....	16,047.03	831,134.23
Reserve Management.....		40,782.42
Salaries.....		188,727.21
Social Activities.....		40,047.39
Government Interest.....	1,383,708.20	
Housing.....	37,084.93	632,582.59
Wells.....		54,381.34
Roads and Bridges.....	86,862.79	261,781.51
Rentals, Oil.....	719,197.86	
Other Rentals.....	1,111,810.10	
Interest on Band Loans.....	7,773.46	
Land.....	151,019.65	11,162.24
Miscellaneous.....	232,566.85	76,032.14
Total of Band Accounts.....	\$ 3,992,194.79	\$ 4,482,795.38
<i>B—Special Accounts</i>		
Savings Deposits including Estates.....	\$ 506,748.13	\$ 458,233.97
Transferred to—Indian Estate Accounts.....		501,274.63
Transferred to—Indian Savings Accounts.....		336,797.60
Total of Special Accounts.....	\$ 506,748.13	\$ 1,296,306.20
<i>C—Recapitulation</i>		
Total—Band Fund and Special Accounts.....	\$ 4,498,942.92	\$ 5,779,101.58
Balance, April 1, 1959.....	4,991,959.55	
Balance, March 31, 1960.....		3,711,800.89
	\$ 9,490,902.47	\$ 9,490,902.47

Table 5—Concluded

Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1960

SPECIAL NON-BAND ACCOUNTS		<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Fur Projects.....	\$	345,665.08	\$ 346,453.00
Fish Projects.....		29,124.67	27,443.31
Handicraft.....		10,948.64	10,207.95
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control.....		2,855.71	7,021.07
Government Interest.....		1,725.57	
Compensation—The St. Lawrence Seaway.....			2,000.00
Suspense:			
Land Compensation.....		474,415.90	343,274.05
Rental.....		793,244.39	699,239.73
Miscellaneous.....		222,136.68	231,961.70
Other Miscellaneous.....		6,498.44	1,007.79
		<u>1,886,615.08</u>	<u>1,668,608.60</u>
Balance, April 1, 1959.....		208,377.80	
Balance, March 31, 1960.....			426,384.28
		<u>\$ 2,094,992.88</u>	<u>\$ 2,094,992.88</u>

Table 6

Indian Education—Total Expenditure 1959-60

—	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia.....	165,779.28	154,681.58		320,460.86
Prince Edward Island.....	13,818.57			13,818.57
New Brunswick.....	128,101.04			128,101.04
Quebec.....	634,481.47	1,571,116.85		2,205,598.32
Ontario.....	1,707,738.69	1,533,666.38		3,241,405.07
Manitoba.....	1,302,096.04	1,866,645.67		3,168,741.71
Saskatchewan.....	1,634,431.13	1,795,557.79		3,429,988.92
Alberta.....	1,093,001.75	2,706,895.80		3,799,897.55
British Columbia.....	1,783,881.69	2,532,433.04		4,316,314.73
Yukon.....	14,129.24	1,277,753.78		1,291,883.02
Tuition and Maintenance of Indian Children in Non Indian and Joint Schools.....			2,250,057.06	2,250,057.06
Salaries and Travel.....			300,500.72	300,500.72
School Books and Stationery.....	249,609.61	144,583.31		394,192.92
Miscellaneous.....	31,630.84		15,431.79	47,062.63
	<u>8,758,699.35</u>	<u>13,583,334.20</u>	<u>2,565,989.57</u>	<u>24,908,023.12</u>

Table 7
Housing Program 1959-60 Results by Regions

Region	Number of Houses			From Welfare Appropriation	From Band Funds	From V.L.A. Grant	Personal Contributions	Total Reported Expenditures
	Started Before, Completed During Fiscal Year	Started and Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed					
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Maritimes.....		32	4	95,058 67		4,390 00	9,750 00	109,198 67
Quebec.....	59	61	18	275,144 37		656 17	44,725 00	320,525 54
Ontario—South.....	33	41	28	80,144 13	29,180 00	3,266 00	55,440 63	168,030 76
Ontario—North.....	15	121	25	224,166 19	80,332 17	5,670 00	52,740 00	362,908 36
Manitoba.....	59	154	22	255,463 71	42,390 03		104,895 00	402,748 74
Saskatchewan.....	22	244	11	330,575 36	122,462 35	1,948 00	71,338 57	526,324 28
Alberta and N.W.T....	76	281	65	337,666 19	644,553 08		53,460 00	1,035,679 27
B.C. and Yukon.....	82	185	50	397,678 11	147,583 33	6,438 57	241,768 14	793,468 15
	346	1,119	223	1,995,896 73	1,066,500 96	22,368 74	634,117 34	3,718,883 77

Table 8

Number of Government-Owned Indian Schools Classified According to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1960

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS

Province	Type of School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	18	21	Total	Grand Total
Prince Edward Island.....	Day.....		1															1	1
Nova Scotia.....	Day.....	4	1			1					1							7	8
	Residential.....					1												1	
New Brunswick.....	Day.....	3	3	2		1												9	9
Quebec.....	Day.....	4	4	4		2	1	1	1							1		18	29
	Seasonal.....	3	5															8	
	Residential.....		1					1		1								3	
S. Ontario.....	Day.....	25	9	3	4	1	2		1									45	46
	Residential.....					1												1	
N. Ontario.....	Day.....	39	11	6								1						57	82
	Seasonal.....	14	2															16	
	Hospital.....	1	1															2	
	Residential.....	1			1	2	2		1									7	
Manitoba.....	Day.....	38	23	7	2	2	1											73	86
	Hospital.....		2															2	
	Residential.....	1				4	3	1	2									11	
Saskatchewan.....	Day.....	32	26	9	2													69	79
	Hospital.....		1															1	
	Residential.....					2	1	2	2		1			1				9	
Alberta.....	Day.....	12	10	7	2	2												33	49
	Hospital.....																	1	
	Residential.....		3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	15	
British Columbia and Yukon.	Day.....	34	17	9	5		2			1								68	82
	Seasonal.....	1																1	
	Hospital.....		1	2														3	
	Residential.....					4	2	1	1		1		1					10	
TOTALS.....		212	121	50	17	26	15	7	9	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	471	471

Table 9
Boarders Attending Classes at Indian Residential Schools, by Province,
as of January 1, 1960

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Percentage Attendance	Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nova Scotia.....	1	65	64	129	97	9	18	19	19	24	16	7	17	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec.....	4	252	254	506	98	69	118	78	82	68	50	19	11	8	3	...	....	....
Ontario.....	11	657	694	1,351	96	92	224	192	197	211	144	108	73	49	38	21	2	....
Manitoba.....	11	690	745	1,435	96	104	213	235	187	195	164	117	65	81	38	26	10	....
Saskatchewan.....	9	825	850	1,675	96	82	299	258	225	215	178	136	95	77	42	29	27	12
Alberta.....	15	853	889	1,742	97	77	188	236	235	231	187	154	17	107	71	37	42	7
British Columbia...	11	1,048	1,059	2,107	97	42	291	302	281	270	249	243	193	138	77	21	....	....
Yukon.....	1	82	82	164	97	....	21	27	30	14	27	22	7	16	....	....	....	....
TOTALS.....	63	4,472	4,637	9,169	96	475	1,372	1,347	1,256	1,228	1,015	806	631	476	269	134	81	19

Table 10
Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Totals
Grade 1.....	1	37	1	38	217	76	158	74	457	348	64	1,471
Grade 2.....	1	16	3	48	166	45	107	76	370	220	33	1,085
Grade 3.....	...	28	5	70	162	51	88	95	264	126	32	921
Grade 4.....	1	15	10	61	139	42	72	73	300	109	29	851
Grade 5.....	1	20	24	95	177	49	45	74	303	80	22	890
Grade 6.....	...	10	13	65	174	48	50	61	237	52	17	727
Grade 7.....	1	12	18	56	131	30	28	74	356	46	35	787
Grade 8.....	...	14	8	86	106	29	19	52	238	15	16	583
Grade 9.....	2	27	16	54	262	25	76	72	213	6	19	772
Grade 10.....	...	16	11	40	138	21	22	35	160	3	6	452
Grade 11.....	...	13	5	10	88	20	27	30	96	4	5	301
Grade 12.....	...	4	2	1	47	7	11	19	51	1	4	147
Grade 13.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	17
University 1st year.....	1	3	1	5	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	18
University 2nd year.....	1	1	...	5	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	12
University 3rd year.....	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
University 4th year.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
Law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Medical.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teacher Training.....	...	2	1	6	13	3	3	...	5	...	...	33
Nurse Training.....	...	2	...	2	10	1	7	1	2	...	...	25
Commercial.....	1	1	1	20	32	9	12	8	5	...	1	90
Trades.....	...	17	3	44	47	15	10	3	19	31	...	189
Nurse's Aide.....	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	5	10	...	...	22
Blind and Deaf.....	...	1	...	4	5	4	...	...	5	...	...	19
Others.....	...	...	...	...	42	4	2	2	6	...	...	56
TOTALS.....	10	241	123	712	1,981	480	743	756	3,109	1,041	283	9,479

Table 11

Number of Instructors in Practical Arts in Indian Schools and Number of Students Under Instruction by Province, as of December 31, 1959

Province	Number of Instructors				Number of Students			
	Industrial Arts		Home Economics		Industrial Arts		Home Economics	
	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School
Prince Edward Island.....								
Nova Scotia.....		2		2	17	110	23	109
New Brunswick.....				3				85
Quebec.....	2	4	4	8	122	242	112	384
Ontario.....	6	5	6	5	196	230	328	212
Manitoba.....	7	4	8	7	228	119	435	256
Saskatchewan.....	7	3	9	4	315	128	362	263
Alberta.....	11	2	11	2	367	74	438	173
British Columbia.....	5	1	4	.....	97	63	142	21
Totals.....	38	21	42	31	1,342	971	1,840	1,503
COMBINED TOTALS.....	59		73		2,313		3,343	

Table 12

Indian Day School Enrolment, by Province, January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Percentage Attendance	Distribution by Grades										
		Boys	Girls	Total		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prince Edward Island.....	1	21	14	35	84	5	4	7	5	2	5	5	2	...	...	...
Nova Scotia.....	7	278	299	577	84	118	88	65	74	64	68	60	24	16	...	...
New Brunswick.....	9	287	276	563	84	71	91	116	77	68	47	53	17	23	...	...
Quebec.....	20	996	962	1,958	91	180	390	319	275	244	249	170	99	32	...	...
Ontario.....	100	2,563	2,450	5,013	88	411	901	742	732	584	509	478	369	245	36	6
Manitoba.....	73	1,681	1,671	3,352	82	424	666	560	521	416	321	248	131	46	19	...
Saskatchewan.....	69	1,322	1,329	2,651	84	241	491	444	404	370	268	198	150	81	3	1
Alberta.....	33	732	737	1,469	88	143	265	244	215	229	148	126	80	19	...	...
British Columbia.....	67	1,640	1,554	3,194	88	160	791	492	429	388	338	295	176	125	...	...
Total of Canada.....	379	9,520	9,292	18,812	87	1,753	3,687	2,989	2,732	2,365	1,953	1,633	1,048	587	58	7

Totals do not include (1) non-Indian enrolment of 1244; (2) 362 pupils living in hostels.

Table 13

Indian Seasonal School Enrolment, by Province, 1959

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades						
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6
Quebec.....	7	128	135	263	134	73	24	19	8	5	.....
Ontario.....	17	258	231	489	113	133	94	64	57	23	5
British Columbia.....	1	10	11	21	6	4	5	3	1	1	1
Total of Canada.....	25	396	377	773	253	210	123	86	66	29	6

Table 14

Indian Hospital School Enrolment, by Province, January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades											
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Ontario.....	2	20	27	47	6	14	13	6	2	1	2	2	1	....	....	
Manitoba.....	2	27	54	81	....	30	11	13	7	5	2	9	1	2	1	
Saskatchewan.....	1	3	6	9	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	1	1	1	
Alberta.....	1	66	75	141	10	43	8	17	11	3	12	22	10	3	2	
British Columbia.....	3	66	57	123	5	34	13	11	19	7	17	13	4	....	....	
Total of Canada.....	9	182	219	401	21	122	46	48	39	18	33	47	17	6	4	

Table 15

Residential School Boarders Attending Indian Day Schools, by Province, January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manitoba.....	1	12	13	25	10	.....	5	.....	4	1	2	3	.....
Alberta.....	2	92	100	192	17	36	36	21	29	15	16	17	5
British Columbia.....	1	72	73	145	.....	21	21	34	24	26	19	.....	.....
Total of Canada.....	4	176	186	362	27	57	62	55	57	42	37	20	5

Table 16

Residential School Boarders Attending Non-Indian Schools, by Province, as of January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment by Grades													Total
		K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ontario.....	3	....	....	....	....	18	23	11	32	17	19	6	....	....	126
Manitoba.....	4	....	....	....	7	14	7	24	41	37	30	26	20	6	212
Saskatchewan.....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	18	8	34	2	15	5	93
Alberta.....	5	....	....	4	....	1	11	6	36	20	57	24	13	4	176
British Columbia.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	83	43	55	58	37	19	295
Total of Canada.....	18	....	....	4	7	36	45	45	210	125	195	116	85	34	902

Table 17

Day Pupils Attending Indian Residential Schools, by Province, as of January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quebec.....	1	49	61	110	25	31	24	9	14	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario.....	2	4	7	11	....	6	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitoba.....	5	162	148	310	43	80	37	57	35	28	16	14	....	....	....	....	....
Saskatchewan.....	6	76	93	169	24	25	18	17	28	22	18	12	4	1	....	....	....
Alberta.....	13	441	507	948	54	163	158	122	128	105	87	86	34	7	2	2	....
British Columbia.....	4	81	72	153	12	29	17	20	14	21	22	7	9	2	....	....	....
Total of Canada.....	31	813	888	1,701	158	334	256	225	220	181	147	119	47	10	2	2	....

Table 18

Enrolment of Indian French-Speaking Pupils at Indian Schools of Quebec, as of January 1, 1960

Classification of Pupils	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Day.....	7	341	330	671	91	136	96	109	100	80	45	14	....	....
Residential.....	2	178	191	369	43	59	61	67	58	46	13	11	8	3
Residential (Day).....	(1)	49	61	110	25	31	24	9	14	5	2	....	....	....
Totals.....	9	568	582	1,150	159	226	181	185	172	131	60	25	8	3

Table 19

Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled at Indian Schools as of January 1, 1960

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	3	4	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia.....	2	6	8	14	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....
New Brunswick.....	1	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec.....	10	19	33	52	9	16	8	7	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario.....	47	192	168	360	22	49	60	35	53	38	34	39	24	5	1	....	....
Manitoba.....	41	158	164	322	29	72	51	41	35	27	30	21	5	6	4	1	....
Saskatchewan.....	31	48	52	100	15	18	17	16	13	9	7	4	1	....	....	....	....
Alberta.....	28	143	150	293	42	66	37	48	35	22	12	11	11	4	3	....	2
British Columbia.....	25	64	32	96	13	21	13	8	13	8	8	7	5	....	....	....	....
Total of Canada.....	186	634	610	1,244	132	244	187	160	157	110	93	89	46	15	8	1	2

Table 20
Analysis of Enrolment of Indian Pupils 1959-60

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades													Technical	Professional	Total
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Day Schools.....	1,780	3,744	3,051	2,787	2,422	1,995	1,670	1,068	592	58	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,174*
Residential School Boarders attending classes at Residential Schools.....	475	1,372	1,347	1,256	1,228	1,015	806	631	476	269	134	81	19	.....	.....	9,109
Day Pupils attending classes at Residential Schools.....	158	334	256	225	220	181	147	119	47	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1,701
Seasonal Schools.....	253	210	123	86	66	29	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773
Hospital Schools.....	21	122	46	48	39	18	33	47	17	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	401
Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools.....	.....	1,471	1,085	921	851	890	727	787	583	772	452	301	147	17	354	121 9,479**
Totals for Canada.....	2,687	7,253	5,908	5,323	4,826	4,128	3,389	2,652	1,715	1,115	599	384	166	17	354	121 40,637***

*Includes 362 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools.
**Includes 902 Residential School Boarders attending Provincial and Private Schools.
***Does not include 1244 Non-Indians attending Indian Schools.

Table 21
Indian Residential School Boarders, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province, January 1, 1960

Denominational Auspices	Number of Schools According to Province or Territory									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church.....	.....	1	4	1	2	4	2	1	15	1,247	1,215	2,462
Presbyterian.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	152	161	313
Roman Catholic.....	1	3	6	6	7	11	9	.....	43	3,262	3,450	6,712
United Church.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	6	431	455	886
TOTALS.....	1	4	11	11	9	17	12	1	66*	5,092	5,281	10,373**

*Includes three hostels and six church-owned Residential Schools.
**Enrolment includes 362 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools and 902 attending Provincial and Private Schools.

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